The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Refusal of the Rebels to Surrender Fredericksburgh.

The Passage of the Rappahannock to be Disputed.

A Line of Earthworks Thrown Up by the Rebels.

Our Artillery Put in Position to Shell the Place.

Delay to Allow Non-Combatants to Leave.

The Bombardment Not Commenced at Noon Yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Nov. 22—12 M. }

The following is the reply of the Mayor of Fredericksburgh to the demands of Gen. BURNSIDE, which, owing to the late hour, could not be had last night.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
FREDERICKSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1862. }

Brevet Major-Gen. E. V. Sumner, Comd'g U. S. A.:

SIR: I have received, at twenty minutes before five o'clock this afternoon, your communication of this date. In it you state that "under cover of the houses of this town, shots have been fired upon the troops of your command; that our mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed soldiers in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that our Railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the rebels of such troops; that this condition of things must terminate; that by command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this P. M.; that failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the time indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the town of the women and children, the sick, wounded and aged, which period having elapsed, you will proceed to shell the town.

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not reach me in time to convene the Council for its consideration, and furnish a reply by the hour indicated, 5 P. M. It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the army of the Confederate States, near this town, to whom it was first delivered, by consent of Gen. PATRICK, who brought it from you, as I am informed; and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate Army to say that there was no delay in passing it through his hands to me.

In regard to the matters complained of by you, the firing of shots upon your troops occurred upon the northern suburbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the Confederate forces near here, for which matter the citizens, nor the civil authorities of this town, are responsible. In regard to the other matter of complaint I am authorized by the latter officer to state that the condition of things therein complained of shall no longer exist—that your troops shall not be fired upon from this town—that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any further supplies, provisions, or material for clothing for the Confederate troops, nor will the railroads, or other means of transportation here convey supplies from the town to the depôt of said troops outside of the town.

The civil authorities of Fredericksburgh have no control, but I am assured by the military authorities of the Confederate Army near here that nothing will be done by them to infringe the conditions herein named as to matters within the town; but the latter authorities inform us that while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit yours to do so. You must be aware that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given by you for the removal of the sick and wounded, the women and children, the aged and infirm from this place, and I have to inform you that while there is no railroad transportation accessible to the town, because of the interruption thereof by your batteries, all other means of transportation within the town are so limited as to render the removal of the classes of persons spoken of within the time indicated an utter impossibility.

I have convened the Council, which will remain in session awaiting any further communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
M. SLAUGHTER, Mayor.

Last night was a busy time in Fredericksburgh, removing the inhabitants. The military authorities were also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a new line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, the result of last night's labor. The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable position, while the encampments, which are in range of the enemy's guns, are being removed further back from the river.

There are very apparent strong reasons for not opening upon the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy.

The rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, 1862. }

Nothing of particular interest has transpired.

Owing to some misunderstanding, a train leaving Fredericksburgh with women and children on board was fired into, but, fortunately, none of them were hurt.

The citizens of Fredericksburgh are fast leaving the place.

THE BOMBARDMENT NOT COMMENCED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 23.

We have received advices from Aquia Creek, stating that no bombardment of Fredericksburgh had taken place up to noon to-day. Gen. HAUPT has a large force at work on the wharves and bridges. The bridge over Potomac Run will be repaired by Tuesday. Engines and cars will be unloaded to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 23—11 P. M.

We learn from our special at Falmouth, at 1 P. M., that a flag of truce was brought in yesterday by Col. LAWSHAW and Capt. KING, of Georgia, who were sent to the quarters of Gen. PATRICK. The purport of their mission was not made public, but was supposed to be an appeal for an extension of time to evacuate the city. They are posting batteries at the fords above the city, but no bombardment had taken place up to two P. M., when the telegraph gave out.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 23.

A gentleman who left the Army of the Potomac to-day at 10 o'clock, says that eleven additional hours had been given the authorities of Fredericksburgh to surrender the town.

The Sturgis Rifles, heretofore acting as the body guard of Gen. MCCLELLAN, are to be mustered out of service to-morrow.

RUMORS ABOUT STONEWALL JACKSON.

From the Washington Star of Saturday Evening.

An impression prevailed quite extensively in front yesterday and this forenoon that Gen. EARLY's and Gen. MACKALL's Divisions of Stonewall Jackson's Corps were advancing upon Washington, and had arrived in the vicinity of Middleburgh and Leesburgh. We, however, state what we know in saying that if "Stonewall" comes in this direction with less than one hundred thousand men that Gen. HEINTZELMAN will hardly let him go back to the mountains again—so that there need be little fear that we shall hear the report of his artillery in this city. We are no believers that the rebel troops who now hover around our immediate front are in any considerable force whatever.

From the Star, Second Edition.

FAIRFAX STATION, Friday, Nov. 21—10 P. M.

My last information from the front is up to this morning, when, according to the most reliable reports from there, rebel cavalry drove in our pickets to Centreville, capturing two or three of them.

The latest from Leesburgh represents (doubtless correctly) that WHITE's guerrilla cavalry now hold that town and the country adjacent, down to Goose Creek. It was evacuated by us before their entrance into it. Hence no fight over its possession took place.

The impression increases here that JACKSON is actually on his way down from the mountains, and is now not far from Leesburgh with 40,000 men, designing to make a dash upon some portion of the defences on Arlington Heights, with the hope of getting into them by an unexpected *coup*, and turning their guns upon your city. Twenty-four hours will determine whether he is or is not bent on any such fool's errand.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Matters With the Eleventh Army Corps—Stuart at Warrenton and White at Leesburgh.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862.

The rain-storm continues and military operations are almost at a stand-still. The more water the deeper the mud, and the difficulty of locomotion is, of course, proportionately increased. The enemy, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, still press around us, and, if we can believe the scouts, in considerable force.

The almost ubiquitous STUART, of the rebel cavalry, was at Warrenton Junction with a respectable number of his followers on Thursday night; the same night the enemy's pickets were advanced to Bull Run battle-field, near the Stone Hospital, on the Warrenton pike, and also on the Manassas Junction road. They fell back, however, before a force of our cavalry, under command of Lieut. KOZMIC, sent out on a reconnoissance. JACKSON is reported to be approaching from the West with a considerable force, and everything looks as though another battle might be fought in this vicinity within a few days. It may be some satisfaction to the friends of the Union at home to know that Gen. SIGEL has made the best disposition of the troops at his disposal in his power, to meet the expected emergency. It would not be proper for me to state at this time what has been done, or what movements are in contemplation, supposing that I knew them all; it will be time enough to do that when the present crisis has passed.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

We have positive information at last as to the position of several forces of the rebels. STUART's headquarters are at Warrenton and WHITE's cavalry at Leesburgh; the latter has a force of only 300 men. STUART has artillery and cavalry, and his advanced guard is on Bull Run battle field.

LETTER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The Transportation of Army Supplies—What May be Done on a Single-track Railroad.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Nov. 21, 1862.

We learn from one of the officers of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, that during the brief rest of the Army of the Potomac at and about Warrenton, previous to the movement on Fredericksburgh, so large an amount of supplies were thrown forward, over this poor, one-horse railroad, that at least 225 loaded cars, having a capacity of over four millions of pounds, have been returned unused.

This fact proves several very important points in regard to army supplies. It proves that even a single-track railroad, in bad condition, under the efficient management of such a Superintendent as J. H. DEVEREUX, can do more in forwarding supplies than many thousands of wagons over the best common roads. It proves that the stringent orders issued by the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, at the instance of Gen. HAUPT, whereby officers in charge of advanced depôts were compelled to unload trains immediately on their arrival, under penalty of dismissal from service, aided by other rules and arrangements prescribed by Gen. HAUPT, has actually given this single-track Orange and Alexandria Railroad, a capacity for transportation exceeding even that of the double-track, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when the Army was at Harper's Ferry; and this movement, amounting sometimes to nearly 200 cars per day, or double the estimated capacity of the road, has been effected without accident. It proves, thirdly, that the Army of the Potomac, upon leaving Warrenton, must have been supplied in excess, or that there must have been great inequality in the distribution, since the loaded cars sent back, and which are now blocking all the streets, sidings and tracks of Alexandria would contain rations enough to supply the whole army for ten days.

The Death of Gen. Frank Patterson.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 23.

Private dispatches received in this city convey the sad intelligence of the death of Gen. FRANK PATTERSON. He died in his tent, near Fairfax Court-house, of camp fever. His remains are expected to arrive in this city to-night.

From Boston.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR—FATAL AFFRAY.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The Republican Ward and City Committee last night nominated GEORGE B. UPTON for Mayor.

BARNEY FORD, a notorious North-End rough, was killed last night in a fight with MIKE SULLIVAN. The latter was FORD's brother-in-law, and a barkeeper. It is said Sullivann acted in self-defence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

Order Relating to Discharges from Arrest.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 22, 1862.

Ordered: *First*—That all persons now in in military custody, who have been arrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft, or for otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy, in States where the draft has been made or the quota of volunteers and militia has been furnished, shall be discharged from further military restraint.

Second—That persons who, by authority of the military Commander or Governors in rebel States, have been arrested and sent from such State for disloyalty or hostility to the Government of the United States, and are now in military custody, may also be discharged, upon giving their parole to do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies; but such persons shall remain subject to military surveillance and liable to arrest on breach of their parole; and if any such persons shall prefer to leave the loyal States on condition of their not returning again during the war, or until special leave for that purpose be obtained from the President, then such person shall, at his option, be released, and depart from the United States, or be conveyed beyond the military lines of the United States forces.

This order shall not operate to discharge any person who has been in arms against the Government, or by force and arms has resisted or attempted to resist the draft, nor relieve any person from liability to trial and punishment by civil tribunals, or by Court-martials or Military Commission, who may be amenable to such tribunals for offences committed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 23.

A RECONNOISSANCE UP THE PENINSULA.

We have reports from Fortress Monroe of a reconnoissance sent by Gen. DIX up the Peninsula as far as the Chickahominy, capturing some rebels and obtaining valuable information.

GEN. MCDOWELL'S CASE

The Court of Inquiry into Gen. MCDOWELL's case adjourned till to-morrow. It is understood that Gen. MCDOWELL will demand an open Court in the examination of the facts concerning the second battle of Bull Run, whether the accusations made are of treason or incompetency.

THE RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

The Railroad Department of the Government having been censured by correspondents for alleged neglect promptly to repair the wharves, railroad-track, &c. at Aquia Creek, after the change of base of the Army of the Potomac was determined upon, it is only fair to state that the utmost energy and efficiency were displayed by Gen. HAUPT and his assistants in completing these repairs.

THANKSGIVING DINNER TO THE CONTRABANDS.

A Thanksgiving dinner and festival are to be gotten up at the Contraband Camp on Thursday next, at which important speeches are to be made by distinguished officials.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 23.

SENSATION RUMORS FROM ABROAD.

The sensation batch of rumors of mediation and intervention brought by the *Persia* is spurious.

PUBLISHING THE NAMES OF DISMISSED OFFICERS.

The War Department has commenced the publication of the names of dismissed officers for, among other causes, being absent without leave, intoxication, disrespectful language toward the President and commanding officers, cowardice, &c. The first printed list comprises eighty-one Captains and Lieutenants.

BEAUTIES OF REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

There has been received in this city a package of rebel correspondence, consisting for the most part of several letters of different dates, addressed to his family in Florence, by THOMAS J. PAGE, formerly of the United States Navy, and during the years 1853, '54, '55 and '56, Commander of the American expedition for the exploration of the La Plata and its tributaries. Accompanying these several epistles from the father, are also two from other members of the family. Something is said in these letters concerning the transmission of rebel communications on the persons of females from the French Consulate at Richmond, and by means of the British mails from Tampico. The letters are not of recent dates, and refer to subjects which have ceased to be discussed. The Captain expresses the opinion that if England were to send fifteen men-of-war into the Chesapeake Bay, neither Old Point nor Washington City could hold out three weeks. Old Point would be starved out, and the army would be compelled to abandon Washington, because without the supplies by navigation through the bay, it cannot possibly be supplied through the railroads. He has no doubt Europeans sympathize with the North, because nearly all they read and hear comes from the North in their bitterest strains; but he is glad to see the writers in British papers fully understand the condition of things; and will soon learn that all the civilization does not centre at the North. Capt. PAGE predicts a good many naval victories for the Confederacy, having very much faith in the turtles and rams. But his anticipations were not realized! The Captain, in a letter to his wife, dated Richmond, tells her of his military experience as the commander of a battery, and says, speaking of the United States soldiers: "We whip them most soundly in almost every engagement, when they are not more than three to one, and yet you will read their accounts as glorious victories." This is done by the Government to induce the people to furnish money. That Government, with all its boasted resources, is ten times worse off than this. You must write to MR. MASON, my dear wife, and MRS. SLIDELL, and ask them to forward your letters." In a curt criticism on the *Trent* affair, he says: "Old SEWARD, I suspect, is too cunning and astute for Lord LYONS." The immediate female relatives of the Captain have a very contemptible opinion of the "Yankees," and one of them says: "They find it is tougher work conquering the South than they at first imagined, and the rebels have shown very unexpected courage, pluck, and determination."

THE FORCE OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed each of the Assessors, that when the annual assessment for September, and the returns thereof of their assistants, are complete, they will consider whether the services of a portion of their assistants cannot be dispensed with, at least until May, 1863, retaining those best qualified for the duty consequent upon business relating to manufactures. If any Assessor find such a reduction of his assistants impracticable, he is requested to communicate the circumstances for the consideration of the Bureau.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut.-Commander DE HAVEN has been ordered to the command of the *Penobscot*.

Paymaster WASHINGTON IRVING has been ordered to the *St. Lawrence*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

Arrival of Gen. Rosecrans' Army at Gallatin, Tenn.—The Place Intensely Secesh—A Beautiful Country—Expected Advance to Murfreesboro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GALLATIN, Tennessee, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

This place was reached yesterday, and the army went into temporary encampment. At last the soldiers' clothing, and a sufficiency of tents to prevent immediate suffering, are at hand, they having been received here and at other points, in parcels, on the route.

Gallatin is the county seat of Sumner County, and contains about three thousand inhabitants, who are as rebellious as any in all Davisiana could wish. The people along our route through the County looked as though they would, if they had the power, hurl us to the regions of Pluto. Not a Union flag was anywhere seen, not a sign of welcome was exhibited, and not a word of cheer greeted us at any point. As the column passed through Gallatin, the women looked upon us either with the contempt of the veriest vixens, or with the solemnity of those who were viewing the funeral procession of their dearest friends. Occasionally a saucy young she rebel would venture to an upper window and condescend to look at us, but as soon as she saw that she was attracting our notice, she withdrew with a contemptuous toss of the head. Sumner County is thoroughly rebellious. She has furnished more troops for the rebel service than any county in the State according to her population. There are very few young men in the State, they having nearly all gone into the rebel army; the female portion of the population is intensely rebel. Most of the women you meet, both young and old, are dressed in black, worn for the loss of some near relative who has died or been killed in the rebel service.

Gallatin has been famous as the point of MORGAN's most successful raids upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which runs immediately through the place. This is the point where Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, with his command and a large quantity of Government stores, were captured in August last, by MORGAN and his band. From Huntsville, Tennessee, MORGAN has been accustomed to lead his men to this place, attack the trains, destroy our stores, and return to the mountains almost with impunity. The citizens of this section regard MORGAN as some ubiquitous demi-god, possessing all the qualities of manliness and chivalry, as well as a charmed life against the steel and bullets of the Union forces. There is, it is said, but one true Union man in Gallatin. There is here an extensive manufactory of coarse cotton goods, which did an immense business in the service of the rebels last year. It turns out, in large quantities, an excellent article of heavy brown domestics, tent duck and cotton goods of a coarse texture. Last Spring, if our armies, as they advanced through Tennessee and into North Alabama, had seized upon this factory, and, as they should have done, taken enough rebel cotton to have kept it running since, keeping enough force at this place to protect it in the meantime, enough of the coarse cotton supplies for the army of the Southwest, during the coming Winter and Spring, might have been manufactured. There is, also, in the town, a female high-school, which, before the rebellion, was in a thriving and prosperous condition. It is now vacant, there having been no schools in session for some time.

The country in which we are is beautiful, fertile, and comparatively well improved, yet on all sides, the withering, blighting effects of the rebellion are visible. Uncultivated fields, dilapidated outhouses, vacant residences, empty school-houses, wasted farm lands, and neglected children, show the pestilential effects of treason that has carried everything before it. We have talked to several citizens of the well-informed class. They all talk in the same strain. They pretend that they too are for the Union, but they contend that the rights of the States are sovereign, and should be recognized by the Constitution. This fallacious and dangerous idea must be thoroughly and forever rooted out before the close of this war. As to the late proclamation of President LINCOLN, they are perfectly indifferent. They pretend that it was nothing more than they expected, and assert that it is only the throwing off of all disguise on the part of the President, and avowing the object of the war. They say that they knew at the start that it was a war for the abolition of Slavery, and that the proclamation is but an acknowledgement of a fact, the concealment of which had been necessary to deceive the border States. The visible effects of the proclamation are not manifest to any appreciable extent in this vicinity, though further south in the State, the people since they have heard of our approach have, I learn, sent many of their negroes into the interior of the South. As we advance there will be, no doubt, many hundreds run far into Dixie to prevent the application of the proclamation. The first of January is drawing near, and the pillars of the Slave Oligarchy are trembling in their shoes, as the root of the rebellion is at last about to be reached, and Government support of the "institution" withdrawn.

We are now encamped two miles south of Gallatin, immediately on the Cumberland, which we will cross to-morrow as we advance. We go to Lebanon, which is but ten miles south. From Lebanon we proceed upon Murfreesboro, where the rebels are reported in force 50,000 strong. Gen. WOOD's advance, of our corps, which reached here at 12 o'clock yesterday, captured 50 of MORGAN's men; the rest of the gang fled. There was but little resistance, as MORGAN had but a portion of his force here.

It will be some days before the railroad tunnel is repaired, though the work will be prosecuted as fast as possible. The entire tunnel has been blown in. The whole army is advancing Southward.

Gen. ROSECRANS was in Bowling Green on the 6th; a large portion of his force had gone, and the others were moving. CURTIUS.

Capture of Seventy-five of Morgan's and Forrest's Guerrillas—Bragg at Tullahoma, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 22.

Seventy-five of MORGAN's and FORREST's guerrillas were brought in to-day.

On Thursday we captured a guerrilla provision train near Clarksville and thirty prisoners.

Gen. BRAGG is at Tullahoma.

Parson BROWNLOW and MR. MAYNARD addressed a numerous Union crowd last night. The war feeling is increasing.

Military intelligence is interdicted.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

CONTINUED ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

Since Friday last the arrival of troops has been continuous, and the woods upon the opposite bank of the river, at night, are ruddy with the light of camp fires. The city is now under command of Maj.-Gen. A. MCDOWELL MCCOOK, who occupies Gen. NEGLEY's former quarters, on High-street, Gen. NEGLEY having now taken up his abode in the house owned and formerly occupied by Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived in town on the evening of the 10th, and was visited at his rooms at the St. Cloud, by nearly all our prominent Union citizens, and the resident officers. It is understood, though not yet officially announced, that a forward movement is to take place on the 12th inst. The First Tennessee Battery, which has, since its foundation, had its quarters at the Capitol, is to accompany the advance. Among other notabilities now in town is Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, whose command is still on the other side of the river. Gen. DAVIS called, yesterday, on the Governor and Provost Marshal. He looks in fine health, and will move with his brigade to-morrow, I am informed. To-day there is a review of troops, consisting of the division under command of Gen. J. S. NEGLEY. It is rumored at the Capitol to-day, that Gen. NEGLEY has been promoted to the rank of Major-General—this is rumor merely, and may not be true. Up to this writing we have not received a mail, though we were assured last Saturday that the wagons containing it were just across the Cumberland—no doubt they are on the other side, but probably nearer Franklin than Nashville. We are told here also that the railroad will soon be completed to this city, and will run as early as Dec. 1 regularly. As for myself, I have lived so long in anticipation, that I doubt whether we shall ever have the reality of a mail, railroad, and telegraph again. Perhaps, however, Gen. ROSECRANS' promise of vigorous operations will infuse a like spirit into all branches of business, and Nashville will once more become something like what she once was.

Gen. NEGLEY last week removed the restrictions hertofore placed upon the system of granting passes, and issued an order which gave the Provost-Marshal power to grant passes to citizens of undoubted loyalty, on any of the roads leading out of this city. Consequently, the rooms of the Marshal are thronged with citizens—men, women, and children—all anxious to obtain passes; some to bring wood, others marketing to town; while a great many are desirous of going North. In compliance with the order, no passes are given to any parties who decline signing the oath of allegiance, and many bitter rebels, both *he* and *she*, are greatly disappointed thereat. Another serious annoyance to the demi-reps is the refusal of the Provost-Marshal to grant passes to visit the Confederate prisoners at the Penitentiary, unless the applicant be a near relative of some prisoner. Formerly passes were nearly always given to all applicants, and the consequence was a sort of levee at the prison, at which all the delicacies of the season were spread, and the repast and treason discussed in common. Now the prisoners are allowed all the good things their friends may wish to contribute, but they must be left outside the prison doors, marked for whom they are intended.

The citizens are not now obliged to be within doors at 9 P. M., as, by a recent order, all citizens are allowed to pass about the town until 12 o'clock, without being hailed at every corner, and, in many instances, kept in the guard-house until morning. The word "halt" has become so familiar to our people that the darkeys use it now to stop their mules, instead of the long-used "whoa." I judge, from several sudden stoppages that I have lately witnessed, that it answers the purpose equally well.

A courier, recently sent out by Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. NEGLEY, with important dispatches, met with a variety of adventures, the narration of which may be interesting to your readers, as showing the treatment our messengers receive from the hands of robbers who lurk on every road to rob and plunder travelers.

The courier left Nashville on the 3d inst. with dispatches and private letters, and passed over the road without difficulty until he reached Mitchelsville, and was riding over Red River Bridge, when sixteen of MORGAN's guerrillas came in sight, and ordered him to halt. He immediately rode near the side of the bridge, and threw most of his papers into the river. The leader, observing the movement, fired his gun, the ball just grazing his head, and immediately ordered him to dismount, wade into the water, and bring out the letters. He obeyed, but, instead of recovering, used his best efforts to destroy such letters and dispatches as he could reach. The robbers, who were looking at him from the bridge, fired several shots at him, which luckily missed him, but splashed the water all around where he stood. After coming out of the river, he thought he would try to give his captors the slip by running away, but, being much benumbed and exhausted, he fell ere proceeding a dozen yards. The guerrillas soon overtook him, and the Lieutenant, placing his revolver at his forehead, told him to go on his knees and say his prayers, if he had any to say, for he had but a moment to live.

The Captain used his authority in this instance, and prevented his subordinate from murdering him. After stripping and searching him, he was allowed to ride his own horse bare-backed to Gallatin, the headquarters of JOHN MORGAN, the robbers having appropriated his saddle, blanket, bridle, &c., together with all his papers and $35 in money, to their own use. Arriving at MORGAN's headquarters, he was placed under guard in the house MORGAN was then occupying, which was, by the way, Col. BENNETT's residence, who was a prisoner in Nashville some time since, and recently exchanged. The first salutation he received from the chivalric MORGAN was, "You d——d villain, we got you at last, and, d——n you, I'll have you shot before night." The prisoner told him he could murder him, but, said he, drawing a Confederate army discharge from his pocket, I demand a trial by court-martial.

MORGAN, after cursing him awhile, told him he couldn't see why such d——d scoundrels as he wanted to be tried by Court-martial; but remarked that he had no time to attend to such matters, and would send him to BRECKINRIDGE, at Murfreesboro. The carrier having by this means gained time, which, under the circumstances, was what he most needed, he ventured to ask MORGAN for his horse. "I'll keep your horse for you safe until you're hung," and with this MORGAN left. Soon after he was taken to Murfreesboro, his guards riding while he was compelled to walk. During this tedious trip he several times fell from exhaustion, and had finally to be carried in a wagon the last nine miles of the route. The disposal of the case was referred to BRECKINRIDGE, but he being sick deferred the trial for a day or two. This lucky illness was probably the means of saving our friend's life, as BRECKINRIDGE sent him word that he should surely be hung, and that he need expect no mercy shown him. He was confined in the upper story of the Court-house with several other prisoners charged with being spies. The rebels whom he met reported that MORGAN's men had burned both the railroad and pontoon bridges at Nashville, and that the rebel force at Murfreesboro was never more than five thousand men. The room in which the courier was confined boasted of neither chair nor bed, nothing but a rickety table and an old mat. After some deliberation, the only article of furniture which seemed of any use was the mat, which, with the aid of a broken-bladed penknife, he converted into a frail rope. At night he opened the solitary window of the room, and fastening one end of the rope to a post, he began his perilous descent, and at last reached the ground safely, and made for the woods. Not knowing the points of the compass, he was a long time trying to discover the right road to Nashville, but at last reached the Nashville pike, which he kept until obliged to leave it by the numerous guerrilla camps scattered along all parts of the road for the entire distance. Whenever he observed horsemen, or saw the light of the camp-fires, he would strike for the woods, where he would lie until safe to venture out again. Thus dodging about, first on the road and then among the woods, he, after three days' travel, with nothing to eat save a mouthful of corn bread, furnished him by a negro, reached a house near the Federal pickets. Seeing no light, he went around and found the family in the rear of the house at supper. Calling the proprietor to the door, he asked him what road he was on. "The Nolansville road," replied the gentlemanly Mr. T. "And how far from Nashville?" said the courier. "Two miles." "Are those our pickets?" asked the courier. "I don't know," said Mr. T.. "which pickets you mean by 'our pickets.'" "Why," said the courier, "the Confederate pickets, of course." "Oh," said Mr. T., "those don't happen to be our pickets." "Then," says our friend, "I'm all right, and much obliged." Refusing all invitations to remain over night, finding he was among friends, he related his escape from the rebels, and soon after reached the pickets, where he was warmly welcomed by the officer in command, who furnished him with a horse and escort, with which he reached headquarters. His arrival was quite unlooked-for, of course, and greatly surprised both the Governor and Gen. NEGLEY, who were fearful that he had been killed by his captors. After a three days' rest he is as well as ever, and says he is willing to give MORGAN another chance to capture him, whenever the Government needs his services.

FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

Affairs up the St. John's River—Capture of Two Schooners Laden with Cotton and Turpentine—A Large Quantity of Lumber Secured—Refugees from Conscription.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Since the capture of the rebel battery on St. John's Bluff, but little of interest has transpired here. The gunboat *Hale* makes her regular trips up the river to Jacksonville, and since Gen. FINEGAN's failure to impede navigation, has been unmolested.

A few days since Admiral DUPONT received information that two schooners were in Nassau River laden with cotton and turpentine, and ready to run. The Admiral promptly ordered the *Hale* to capture them. The work was performed on the 5th. One, the *Wave*, of Nassau, N. P., is quite valuable. Vessel and cargo are estimated at $6,000.

On the approach of the *Hale*, the proprietors of the *Wave* left—first firing the vessel. The sailors were too quick for them, however, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any material damage had been done.

The other vessel was found further up the river, opposite Holmes' Mill. She was in ballast, and being of but little value, was burned. At the mill was found four hundred thousand feet of excellent pine lumber—the most of it just the article for Naval purposes. I have made a rough estimate of the quantity and value of lumber in Eastern Florida, easily to be obtained. At New-York prices, it is worth $200,000.

This day two refugees came down the river. They fled from the conscript act, and were pursued some distance by a party of nine men, under command of Lieut. SOMERS. We now have a colony of over thirty on Batten Island, all of them having fled from "the wrath to come."

The guerrillas have nearly all left the vicinity of St. John's River, but a body of 700 infantry are stationed at Eight Mile Branch, on the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Condition of the Mississippi—Gen. Pope's Headquarters at St. Paul—The Extent of the Indian Massacres—The Court-Martials—The Suspension of the Sentences, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The Mississippi is lower than at any previous time during the last seven years, and recently fell six inches in 24 hours. Considerable ice is floating in the river, and large boats are unable to reach the city. The mail is now carried by stage, and navigation may be regarded as practically closed. The weather, however, continues pleasant. Last evening we had the first snow of the season, but there was none of it to be seen this morning, and the air—though cold—is very clear. The traveling is excellent.

The complexion of the recently elected Legislature is as follows: Senate, 15 Republicans and five Democrats; Assembly, 29 Republicans, 10 Democrats and 1 Union, thus securing a Republican United State Senator. The prominent candidates are HON. CYRUS ALDRICH and Gov. RAMSEY, the present able Executive of the State.

Gen. POPE has his headquarters at the International Hotel, dresses in citizen's clothes, and keeps himself as retired as possible. Arriving here just after his defeat in Virginia, he could not be expected to receive the homage awarded to a victorious General, and this department is not the field in which he could readily emerge from the cloud that overshadows his military career. Yesterday a portion of his Staff left this city for Washington, whither they have been summoned to attend the trial of FITZ-JOHN PORTER, and are expected to testify to having delivered orders to that General on the field, which he willfully disobeyed. There are in this department about twenty thousand men.

Gov. RAMSEY, in his message to the Legislature, in September last, estimated the number who perished in the late Indian massacre at "about five hundred," but it is now universally conceded that *six hundred* is a small estimate. It is by far the most terrible blow of the kind on record. The only massacre which can be compared with it is that of 1623, in Virginia, when three hundred and forty-seven men, women and children perished.

The following most singular incident is well authenticated. A woman—the wife of a Surgeon—was riding out, when the man beside her was shot down by an Indian, who immediately approached the wagon, tumbled out the dead man, took his seat by her side and drove off. When the woman was restored to her friends by the arrest of her captor, she showed him every token of affection, traveled at his side as long as permitted, and, stooping down and kissing him at the final parting, she invoked curses on the head of any man who might harm the object of her unnatural devotion.

Of 498 Indians tried by Court-martial, 303 have been condemned to be hung, and 18 to imprisonment. The excuses of many of the accused were so peculiar, that we feel compelled to give the following extract from a letter, dated at Camp Sibley, Lower Agency, Nov. 7, and addressed to the editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer*:

"I should think that in at least two-thirds of the cases the prisoners admitted that they fired, but, in most instances, insist that it was only two or three shots, and that no one was killed—about as valid an excuse as one of them offered, who was possessed of an irresistible impulse to accumulate property, that a horse which he took was only a very little one, and that a pair of oxen which he captured was for his wife, who wanted a pair. In regard to the third, who did not admit that they fired, their reasons for not doing so were equally remarkable, and assumed a different shape every day. One day all the elderly men, who were in the vigor of manly strength, said their hair was too gray to go into battle; and the young men, aged from 18 to 25, insisted that they were too young, and their hearts too weak to face fire. The next day would develop the fact that great was the number, and terrible the condition, of those who were writhing in agony with the bellyache, on the top of a big hill. A small army avowed that they had crept under a wonderfully capacious stone, (which nobody but themselves ever saw,) at the battles of the fort, and did not emerge therefrom during the fights; and a sufficiency for two small armies stoutly called upon the Great Spirit, (Wakan-tonka,) and the heavens and the earth (patting the latter emphatically with the hand), to witness that they were of a temperament so phlegmatic, a disposition so unsocial, and an appetite so voracious and greedy, that, during the roar of each of the battles at the Fort, New Ulm, Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, they were alone, within bullet-shot, roasting and eating corn and beef all day! A fiery-looking warrior wished the Commission to believe that he felt so bad at the Fort, to see the Indians fire on the Whites, that he immediately laid down there and went to sleep, and did not awake until the battle was over! Several of the worst characters, who had been in all the battles, after they had confessed the whole thing, wound up by saying that they were members of the church!"

When the condemned are talked to on the subject, they say, "Kill me, kill me. I would kill you if I had you." An Indian despises to beg for his life, but abhors hanging, for he feels that to be hung is to be *treated like a dog*. He would much prefer death by the slow, lingering torture, such as none but an Indian can devise and execute, to a death on the gallows.

The President has requested Gen. POPE to suspend the execution of the Indians for the present, and it is much feared that, looking at affairs from so distant a stand-point, he may commute their sentence. This conviction is strengthened by the arrival in town of Hon. J. P. USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and GEO. C. WHITING. The demand of the people of the State is, that the condemned be executed, and if their sentence *should* be commuted, there is danger that the people will take the matter into their own hands, and inflict summary justice. An officer just arrived from STIBLEY's camp, says that the citizens of the interior are organizing, and propose to hit the Indians before they are set at liberty, in case Government shall interfere. As the soldiers are mostly citizens of the State, they would be likely to offer but a feeble resistance to such a course. C. S. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The announcements of forthcoming works are many—an indication that the high price of paper cannot quite throttle the book trade. The most important and interesting of all these books, at present inchoate, but soon to assume form and shape, is that of Bishop COLENSO on the Pentateuch and BOOK of Joshua—a work which is creating a sensation in England only approached—not paralleled—by that produced by the "Essays and Reviews" some years since. And little wonder that something like an electric thrill should agitate the nerves of even the insulated islanders, when a Bishop of the Church of England deliberately hints to them that he considers the Pentateuch decidedly apocryphal and the Book of Joshua a fabrication. Such a thing in the Church is going to startling, because infinitely more rare than the explosion of a shell in its own caisson.

If the Programme of TICKNOR & FIELDS may be relied on—and why should we not put as much faith in publishers' promises as in the "green turtle soup served up this day" of the restaurateur?—THEODORE WINTHROP'S new work, *The Canoe and the Saddle*, and BAYARD TAYLOR'S *Life Story*, had book birth last Saturday. On Wednesday of this week, the romance, *Titan*, from the German of JEAN PAUL RICHTER; *The Story of the Guard*, told by Mrs. Gen. FREMONT; *A Present Heaven*, by the author of *The Patience of Hope*, and an edition of ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR'S Poems in blue and gold, are announced as forthcoming. "Early in December"—whether earlier than the coming Wednesday or not we are not informed—they publish *Broadcast*, by Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D.; *Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson*, and *Two Friends*, by the author of *Two Patience of Hope*.

—*Thirty-nine Men for One Woman* is about as alarming a title for a book as can well be imagined. It suggests the unpleasant probability that if this war continues a year or two longer, the proportion will be reversed, and men will command a higher premium than gold, and at the same time be scarcer than small change. The fact that the book is translated from the French, together with the title, causes one to take it up very gingerly, but the translator assures us in the first sentence of the preface that there "is not a word in it from beginning to end which angels might not hear and virgins tell." But a glance through the book leads us to doubt the correctness of this statement, notwithstanding that it is from the French of a brilliant and entertaining writer—M. EMILE CHEVALLIER. We fancy that very few angels could hear it without going to sleep, and that only the foolish virgins would ever undertake to tell it, for it is eminently solemn and very long—though not at all broad. It is translated by E. I. SEARS, A. M., and published by JOHN BRADBURN, of this City.

—It is about as idle to attempt to prove that blacks are either morally, socially or intellectually superior to whites, as it is wrong and wicked to set them down on the same level with chimpanzees and gorillas. It is written that man was created a "little lower than the angels." There is no reason for supposing that the black man was created much lower down than was the white, but we are unwilling to admit him to a place on the ladder one single round above. In *Slavery and the Port Royal Mission*, written by Mrs. A. M. FRENCH, and published by Mr. W. M. FRENCH, comparisons are instituted between the white and black race, turning so much to the advantage of the latter, that, much as we dislike to differ from a lady, our self-respect compels us to. Our Caucassian pride takes the alarm, and obliges us to assert and assume an equality, even if we have it not. Mrs. FRENCH went South in connection with the "Port Royal Mission," and in this book publishes her experiences and observations among the negroes of that quarter.

—In a book entitled *Consumption: How to Prevent it and How to Cure it*, JAMES C. JACKSON, M. D., urges some rather startling innovations on the customs of civilized life. In equestrian exercise he would have women seat themselves "a-straddle," and in this wise gallop over the country. Dr. JACKSON is more restive under the side-saddle than the most skittish colt could be. He regards it as a sum of villainies, an aggregate of monstrosities, begetting all the evils that flesh is heir to—including consumption. Possibly his theory in this regard will find favor with that sex which is fond of novelty and prone to infringe on the customs and prerogatives of men. Other hints of our author would probably be less readily acted upon. He will have to write and publish many more books, we fancy, before he succeeds in persuading husbands and wives to sleep separately, the young from falling in love and the old from marrying. Some of Dr. JACKSON'S hints are valuable and suggestive, but by far the greater portion of his book is superfluous—not to say silly.

—GUSTAVE AIMARD has written almost as many stories of Indian life as our own COOPER did, and in that peculiar aboriginal walk has been nearly as successful. He is singularly adapted to the writing of Indian stories, from the fact that for the greater part of his life he lived an Indian himself, and on several occasions came near dying one. An adopted son of one of the savage tribes, he has fought and danced, and, possibly, scalped with them. He has been tied to the stake, and only escaped from it by one of those narrow slips which sometimes occur between the cup of death and the lip to which it is pressed. He has dwelt among the Patagonians, where seven-footers are the rule, and men of less stature the unhappy exceptions. After one's life has been a complete romance, it would seem comparatively easy to write romances. And AIMARD has written many. He sequels them after the fashion of the Leather Stocking tales, making the same characters do duty in separate stories. A complete edition of his works has been commenced by PETERSON & BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, and to it they now add *The Pirates of the Prairies*.

—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS is not a spirit, exactly, though perhaps a very near approach to one. He answers questions in the flesh, but being on social terms with departed souls, he speaks *ex cathedra* to a certain degree, and is entitled to some attention. It is not easy to puzzle him—ask any question you please, and an answer is forthcoming in unhesitating tones. On anything that floats beyond the grasp of mortal hands, from the texture of a cloud to the cut of an angel's wing, Mr. DAVIS is complete authority, and may be confidently and confidentially consulted by the curious. He publishes *Answers to Questions* for the benefit of those who cannot approach him nigh enough to whisper in his ear. At the worst, it only savors of mild egotism on his part to pretend to know as much as Rhamses knows.

—GOULD and LINCOLN, of Boston, publish *Lectures on Moral Science*, delivered before the Lowell Institute by MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams College. Mr. HOPKINS has seemingly aimed to be suggestive rather than exhaustive—a necessity, perhaps, from the limits which lecture-length impose. Moral science, though seemingly as easy to be understood as to be read, is complex enough at best, and for all elucidations of it the world is ever grateful. Mr. HOPKINS is a plain practical reasoner, and sheds a simplifying light over several questions that the industrious writers of learned professors and divines from the earliest down to late periods have managed to cloud and befog.

—RAFF'S *Pension Manual*, published by ROBERT CLARKE & Co., of Cincinnati, should prove an especially valuable work just now, when widows and orphans are the rule, and unbroken families the exception. The Commissioner of Pensions expresses an opinion highly praiseful of the ability and fidelity with which this Manual has been prepared, stating that it more nearly approaches his ideal of a convenient and reliable work on pensions and the related topics than any other with which he is acquainted. Containing the Pension Laws in full, there are few knotty questions pertaining to such claims that cannot be readily settled by reference to it. "Pensions, bounty and pay," just at present, interest some millions of our people very materially.

—An *Introductory French Course*, in accordance with the Robertsonian system of teaching modern languages, by LOUIS ERNST, is published by ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, of this City. As a first book in French it seems very good indeed, simple in its plan, and sound in the principles which it lays down for beginners. French without a master, however, is something which cannot be acquired, and the best book is useless unless the assistance of a competent teacher is also secured.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's* for December puts on a decidedly holiday look. It may be fancy, merely, but the present number seems to us to have a Christmas brightness throughout. In "Random Recollections of a Life," by J. H. SIDDONS, grandson of *the* SIDDONS, we have one of those galloping, gossippy papers that may only be likened to the whipped creams and exasperated froths occasionally set on the table with dessert, anything but a solid, and yet pleasant to take and taken by all. In it we are placed on conversational terms with the notabilities of London society, in the noon of that brilliant day of which only the deepening twilight at present remains. We have sketches of notable personages and characters that are vastly better and more life-like, we fancy, than stale portraits, albeit they are drawn with the brush of a snob. Here is an interview with

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Soon after my arrival in London I had the supreme satisfaction of being introduced to the Duke of Wellington. A grand ball was given at Willis' Rooms—it was called *The Waverley Ball*, and its leading feature consisted in the formation of several sets of quadrilles, each of which was danced by sixteen couple costumed to represent the characters in one of SCOTT'S novels. The crowd at the entrance to the rooms, as well as the crowd within, was immense. As I ascended the grand staircase I heard shouts from the crowd at the entrance. Turning round, I said aloud, "I wonder who they are shouting for?" The Duke of Wellington was at my elbow, and supposing I had addressed him, replied in his usual dry way: "I suppose it is either for you or I, Sir!" As I saw that the Duke would have had some difficulty in making his way through the throng to the upper end of the ball-room, I was glad to escape from my confusion, and atone for my apparent rudeness by opening a path for him. When we reached the upper end he bowed to me and said, "Thank you, Sir. I shall be glad to see you at Apsley House if you are fond of pictures."

I need not say that I allowed very few days to elapse before I presented myself at the gate of the mansion, which still, in its protection of iron blinds, reminded the passer-by that the Duke had once found it necessary to protect his windows from mob fury. The Duke received me very kindly, and at once led me to the Waterloo gallery—a long room in which he was accustomed annually to entertain the old heroes of the great fight of June 18, 1815. Many of the pictures were the works of WILKIE, JAN STEIN, GAINSBOROUGH, etc. There were numerous portraits of the Duke's companions in arms, and of NAPOLEON, whose military genius he seemed delighted to honor. There was a colossal statue of NAPOLEON at the foot of the stairs. There was but one picture of the battle of Waterloo in the gallery, and as it represented NAPOLEON and his Staff with the British in the remote distance almost enveloped in smoke, I ventured to ask his Grace which was the best representation of the battle he had ever seen? "All bad, Sir. A battle cannot be painted. It is continual motion. I chose this because I could not say it was false. It is quieter than any of the others." He then proceeded to descant on the falsehoods perpetuated by painters.

"Now," said he, "there's Mr. BARKER'S painting of my meeting with BLUCHER on the field of Waterloo. It is absurd. He has made us in the act of saluting with our cocked hats. That was not the way of it at all. BLUCHER rushed up to me at La Belle Alliance, threw his arms around my neck, kissed me and covered me with mud! I see that MACLISE has sent in a design for a fresco illustration of this event in the House of Lords; but from the description given of it in the papers, I fear it will be no nearer to the truth than BARKER'S."

There is a picture extant of the Duke showing the present Duchess, the Marchioness of Douro, the localities of the chief incidents at Waterloo. I remarked:

"The likeness of your Grace is good."

"Yes," he replied; "but the devil of it is that the whole picture is false. I never took the Marchioness to Belgium at all!"

Seeing him in a chatty humor, I ventured so inquire if it were true that he cried out, "Up Guards and at them!" at the crisis of Waterloo. He said: "It stands to reason I couldn't be such a d—d fool. I was a quarter of a mile away and couldn't have been heard. May be some of the staff called out to the Guards to rise out of the corn where they were lying down. I merely said —'Let the line advance.'"

On a later occasion I found the Duke in a Gallery of Illustrations, scrutinizing a picture of himself looking at the dead body of CRAWFURD as it lay in a Spanish chapel after the seige of Ciudad Rodrigo. I inquired, "Is it like, sir?"

"All a lie," he answered. "I never was there; never saw CRAWFURD after he fell."

So much for pictures. For a long time there was one—nay, more than one—exposed for sale representing Lord CARDIGAN leaping over a gun at Balaklava. When the Prince of Wales saw this he asked me, as I was standing by, whether Lord CARDIGAN really did accomplish the feat, and on my replying in the negative, he exclaimed, "Then why do they perpetuate such errors?"

From the same hand we have rather an interesting chatty account of

LADY BLESSINGTON AND HER SET.

I had not been long in London before I fell into my old circle of society, seeing occasionally Lady Blessington and D'Orsay, Louis Napoleon, Charles Dickens, the Napiers, Tom Hood, etc. The evenings passed at Kensington Gore (Lady BLESSINGTON'S) were pleasant enough, because both the host and hostess had abundance of conversation of the most attractive and piquant character, and you were also sure to meet some of the outsiders of the aristocracy, whose irregularities of life had made them the heroes or heroines of innumerable adventures, and whose acquaintance was legion. It was curious to see so many English ladies with foreign titles. I could not quite understand it at first, but D'ORSAY enlightened me. "You see," he observed, "when an Englishman of the honorable name of Spiffens or Snooks, separates from his wife, he does not like that she shall go through the world proclaiming she is a *divorcée*, and so casting discredit on his family. Therefore he purchases for her a small estate in Italy or in Germany, which carries with it a feudal title, and thus Mrs. Snooks becomes the Baroness Fromagia, or the Contessa Seccalura, or the Graafin Hogsfleisch, and takes her place in distinguished circles." He introduced me to one of the Baronesses—an elegant woman, once rich and young, now in her "uncertain" age, doing the literary lady upon a small pittance, and editing a *quasi*-fashionable journal. She was welcome at Lady BLESSINGTON'S so long as she praised her Ladyship's tedious stories, but woe betide the *honest* critic.

Louis Napoleon—then a refugee awaiting the [illegible] time, and lamenting *(à ce qu' on dit)* that he should be his destiny [illegible] day to superintend the cracking of [illegible] visiter at Gore House. I met him two or three times. He was generally reserved, but whatever he did say was marked by strong good sense and originality. To his honor be it recorded he did not forget the hospitalities of the unfortunate Lady Blessington. When he became Emperor he gave D'Orsay an appointment in connection with the Fine Arts, and paid much attention to his sister, the Duchess de Grammont. In 1856 I had occasion to visit Paris, and seek an interview with the Emperor for the purpose of obtaining his patronage of an invention of a friend of mine adapted to the purposes of war. He was very cordial and spoke with much feeling of the host and hostess of Gore House.

From DENNAR STUART—a new contributor—we have a sparkling and spirited paper "A Camp-meeting in Tennessee." It abounds with quiet and subdued but quaint humor, preserving through all that observance of the religious proprieties and respect for the simple but earnest faith of the rude, unlettered worshipers which a less reverent hand had not spared. The peculiarities of negro speech and diction are admirably reproduced, and the sermon given as emanating from "Father HILL"—if indeed it be not a verbatim report of an exhortation actually delivered by a devout colored apostle—is so very natural, and brims so with the rich but uncouth illustration in which the slave-preacher of the plantation is wont to indulge, that it is hard for us to persuade ourselves that it was not actually spoken in a veritable Tennessee camp-meeting. The phrase "never dead" as the negro synonym for our "evergreen," is peculiarly plantation-like and appropriate. Good descriptive talent is evidenced in the following excerpt. The italics are our own:

"Just before evening service—'night meeting' rather—we proceeded to the sanctum sanctorum; and it was a noble specimen of 'God's first temples,' that grove of giant trees, miles from the habitation of man, on the right bank of the Cahoo—a noble stream, pronounced 'a mighty pooty' creek by the natives. All undergrowth and smaller trees had been carefully removed; none were spared but *patriarchal oaks, whose cups had caught the dews of centuries, and towering hickories, that had tossed their nuts on the graves of successive generations.* Between these sylvan pillars the grass grew long and soft, and now lay in plushy mats from the trampling feet. Away up among the green leaved arches gleamed the stars, like bright birds resting on the topmost boughs in their upward flight.

Blazing pine-knots and smoking torches, in countless numbers, made a strange glitter in the darkness. They seemed a congregation of mammoth fire-flies, now dancing at sight of their imaged forms in the water below, then leaping and reaching for some passing breeze. Surrounded by troops of fitful, flickering shadows, they gave an air of grotesque beauty to the scene.

The grove was longer than wide, and several speakers' stands were erected, some rods apart, for the accommodation of the vast congregation of hearers. We stopped in the vicinity of the first we reached, although "the new preacher"—Elder JONES—held forth at the stand below. The view from here was so wildly picturesque that we cared not to exchange it for other groupings. The long lines of white tents lay at an enchanting distance; beyond slept the quiet dimpled valley, dreaming of Mayflowers and sheaves of gold; guarding its slumbers stood those far-away sentinel hills, drinking the dews of the twilight and clasping the mists of the morning. The clouds stooped to kiss their green plumes, and the zephyrs woed them lovingly, but in vain. They were faithful to the lowly valley of their first allegigiance. 'Ah, Cousin Kate, you were quite right. None but an artist eye located Salem Camp.'"

We predict a successful career in Magazindom for "Dennar Stuart."

J. ROSS BROWNE, pencil in hand, takes a subterranean dive and favors us with an illustrated article, "Poland Under Ground." In the January Number will be commenced a series of papers describing a Journey to Iceland, to be profusely illustrated with sketches of character, incident and scenery, from original drawings by the same author.

"Gas and Gas Making," by J. W. WATSON, is not an essay having GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for its subject, but a practical illustrated paper, making plain to the multitude how cities and houses are lighted. "A Man's Life," oddly enough, is written by a woman—CAROLINE CHEESEBOROUGH. BENSON J. LOSSING, who is ever nothing if invariably historical, contributes "The Stamp-Act Congress." From EDWARD H. HOUSE we have a pleasant little story—"Love by Mishap"—commencing in Central Park under the Dodworthian spell, and having a most happy and musical ending—ending with a whole bar of music, in fact. "Orley Farm," is concluded, and "Romola," and "Mistress and Maid" are getting along and doing as well as could be expected—the latter will be concluded in the January number. "The Small House at Arlington"—is it the Arlington House of rebel as well as Revolutionary associations on Arlington Heights, that the writer means?—is growing. It promises to attain, in the fullness of time, a three-story size. "A Fairy in Search of a Place" is by LOUISE FURNISS, and "My First Sermon" by ARTHUR THOMAS. The poetry of the number is contributed by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, MARY E. BRADLEY and N. G. SHEPARD.

—The reader of the *Atlantic* will wonder whether LONGFELLOW has been, all the while that has elapsed since the encounter between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, in Hampton Roads, writing his poem of *The Cumberland*. If so, indeed, one may well be astonished that such a Parnassus, after having had nine months to perfect its labor in, should have brought forth so lame and lamentable and little a mouse. The theme is one that should have moved all the fire of the poet's soul, and stirred the fountain of his inspiration to its profoundest depths, but no laureate could have written a more nerveless and mechanical thing, even to celebrate the addition of another heir to England's crown. *The Procession of the Flowers*, by T. W. HIGGINSON, although professedly and constructively prose, much nearer approaches our idea of a poem. *One of my Clients* is an improbable story, purposeless as possible, and not over cleverly told. Catching the title of a paper by CHARLES L. BRACE—*The Fossil Man*—we thought we at last had the long-promised biography of JAMES BUCHANAN, with, perhaps, slight sketches of Secretary WELLES,—but no, it is of the Pre-adamite creature that Mr. BRACE writes. *A Woman*—by ROSE TERRY—is a very good story, and when did ROSE TERRY ever write a poor one? Of his English rambles HAWTHORNE preserves the memory in another pleasant paper *about* Warwick. We have more of Mr. AXTELL—and this more, let us remark, is quite enough. In *My Hunt after the Captain*, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES chronicles his adventures in search of his son, who was wounded in one of the Maryland battles—a search that was for a long time unsuccessful. It decidedly exceeds in limits the length that a purely personal and not very exciting narrative should be permitted to attain. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE—who has contributed some eminently good poetry to the *Atlantic*—furnishes another *Lyric of the Streets*. In addition, we have another little poem, *Waiting*, and the usual reviews and literary notices.

—If the *Knickerbocker* escapes the attentions of the authorities, it is only because it matters very little whether penny whistles blow treasonable notes or pipe loyal airs. Insignificant often the best shelter in [illegible] the [illegible] moral and political, or physical. [illegible] hoped that the *Knickerbocker* had at last reached bottom, and that the ashes of its dead self might be made the stepping-stones to better things. But, no! The problem whether or not there was a lower depth for it to reach is conclusively solved. Before, its worst fault was its weakness—now, it is weaker than ever, and rebellious besides. Its literary articles are bad enough, but its political ones are worse still—so bad in point of execution, setting aside their wishy-washy drift toward treason, as to be almost inconceivable. We can only account for the tack the editor has taken, by supposing that he is making a bid for a Southern circulation when the war shall have ended. But even the Southerners have some taste in treason, and some appreciation in literature; and we venture to assert that even the man who is fully prepared to die in the last ditch would not choose to have a copy of the *Knickerbocker* found under his head, or in his pocket, when he should be exhumed at a future day to figure among the curiosities of the rebellion.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—A letter in the *Athenæum*, dated Naples, Oct. 18, mentions some interesting discoveries at Pompeii. The writer says: "In an extreme corner of an inner room of a small and apparently poor house, have been discovered some human bones—a rare thing in Pompeii, where most of the population had time to escape. Further researches—and it was interesting to observe with what extreme care and delicacy they were conducted—revealed yet others, until the skeletons of five persons were visible—four women and an infant, all crouched up in a corner. The sex and age of the victims, and the very form in which they were found, are suggestive of incidents and sufferings which would promise materials for an affecting tale. The arms seem to have been clasped as if all hope had been abandoned, and they had come there to die, whilst the legs were doubled up with the agony of their sufferings. The mouth of one skeleton was open, distended, and hard must have been the last expiring efforts of that poor person. The infant was in the extreme corner, where a mother's love, perhaps, had placed it, in the hope of its there finding greater protection from the storm of ashes which was raging around them, and penetrating into the most secret recesses of every building. Poor, helpless women! they were too weak or too feeble to escape, and had been abandoned by husband, father, brother—by every male friend. There were bronze armlets or bracelets round their fleshless bones; and by the side of them lay what were evidently the remains of a purse, in which had been inclosed twenty silver Roman coins and two copper coins. Of course the material of the purse was imperfect, and was reduced to mere tinder; still the texture was perceptible, and this it was which contained the hurried gleanings of the unhappy party. There were considerable traces of cloth, too, in the ashes, all around the bodies or skeletons—that is to say, on the ashes there were impressions as of cloth which had been laid over them, and then exposed to the fire. The probability appeared to be that they were the clothes of the wretched fugitives, for there were impressions as it were, of folds."

—Constantinople has been visited by a terrible conflagration. It took place on Oct. 20, in the quarter of Tarlabashi Rera, and was only subdued after it had been raging for eight hours. The Levant *Herald* says:

"The municipal and other squirts—miscalled fire-engines—speedily gathered from all parts of the capital, but their feeble jets of water seemed rather to feed than to check the blazing torrent, as it rolled on with multiplying strength from house to house, and street to street, till the whole quarter seemed engulphed in its waving billows of fire. Their Highnesses the Grand Vizer, CAPITAN PASHA, and SERASKIER, were on the spot soon after the conflagration had assumed unusual proportions, but in spite of all the energy their voice and example could impart to the efforts of the firemen and soldiers, the devouring storm swept on, till the usual remedy of pulling down houses in the line of its progress at length checked its further course. This, however, was not achieved till 573 houses and 80 shops had been consumed. We regret to say that five fatal casualties also occurred, four men and a boy having fallen victims to the flames. The calamity, however, will at least have done one public good—in having cleared a densely populated neighborhood, and given the authorities an opportunity of compelling the erection of houses less grossly outraging every known law of sanitary economy."

—ANDREW HUTTON, known as the "African Chief," died in the Fever Hospital in Dumfermline, a few days since. For a number of years he has lived in the most miserly manner, hardly allowing himself enough of food to sustain life, and the little he did take was of the coarsest description. The immediate cause of death was eating the leaves of ash trees. He had been walking along the edge of a field bordered with these trees, on the fallen leaves of which the cows were feeding greedily. He thought the animals seemed fat, and that if the leaves were good for them they could not be bad for him. He accordingly gathered a quantity and took them home, and, after boiling them, fed on them for several days. The consequence was that he was taken ill and removed to the hospital, where he died after some days of great suffering. On searching his house after death the relatives came upon an old tea-kettle, in which was found a check for £70, the interest on which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and a book showing a balance of £61 at his credit in the National Security Savings Bank. Several £1 notes and a great quantity of loose money in half-crowns, shillings and smaller coins were also found in the most out-of-the-way places. HUTTON was also possessed of considerable property in Dumfermline. He was a great reader, and well versed in several languages.

—The *Salut Public* of Lyons tells the following story, which those may believe who can: "A woman, while lately watching a flock of sheep in the neighborhood of Lyons, was caught in a violent storm and took refuge under a tree. A short time after a branch was torn from the trunk by the wind and fell at her feet, accompanied by a number of pieces of gold. Astonished at thus finding herself transformed into a Danae, she looked up and saw a hole in the trunk, whence the branch had been torn, and on putting her hand into it found a further lot of gold pieces, amounting together to 20,000f. The news of this discovery spread rapidly in the village, and every one was lost in conjectures as to where the money could have come from. At length some of the ancients solved the enigma by stating that about thirty years ago a rich landed proprietor residing in the neighborhood had been murdered by his servant and robbed of a large sum of money, which he was known to have in his possession. The servant was tried and executed, but he would never confess where he had concealed the treasure. Is this the gold stolen?"

—The Cologne *Gazette* has this paragraph: "An interesting trial is pending before our tribunals. The validity of a marriage contracted in 1848 between Count S—— and the daughter of a non-commissioned officer of the guard, who had been employed in the *corps de ballet* of the opera, was disputed on the ground of irregularity of rank. The superior tribunal of Berlin declared the marriage valid, acting upon a rescript of 1746, by which non-commissioned officers and their children are assimilated to the upper bourgeois class. But this judgment has been cancelled, and the case sent back to be tried again. The defendant, the son of the Countess S——, pleads that his mother was a very skilful dancer; that she danced solos; that consequently she was an artist, and belonged therefore to the upper bourgeois class. Thus it is upon the question of whether this lady danced more or less cleverly that the validity of the marriage depends. The law upon marriage, presented so many times, suppressed this absurd distinctions of ranks; consequently the Chamber of Peers has always refused to vote it."

—A Paris letter says: "It is curious to see the heterogeneous elements of which the Papal army of *litterateurs* is made up. M. PROUDHON does not profess Christianity. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS believes in transmigration of souls, and other theories held by French dreamers, which are in direct opposition to all the Catholic dogmas. The majority who rejected JULES FAVRE'S motion for the evacuation of Rome are Voltaireans. M. GUIZOT, who represents the temporal power at the Institute, is a Protestant of the evangelical school. M. COHEN, the principal *redacteur* of *La France*, is a Jew, and although he says in the columns of that journal that the Papacy is the great Conservative principle of modern society—in short, the salt of the earth—goes every Saturday to the synagogue, and is as scrupulous an observer as he can well be of the law of Moses and the ordinances of the rabbis."

—Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN having been invited to deliver an inaugural address to the trades of Limerick, has written a letter to the Secretary, in which he says: "I am afraid that, under present circumstances, I could not in any case feel that buoyancy of spirit which is requisite on the part of those who address public assemblages. Your request compels me to announce to you that, having been deprived of my home by the operations of those to whom I confided the protection of my estate in 1848—operations which I shall not characterize in the language that they deserve—I am about to endeavor to forget the painful results of my misplaced confidence by seeking the excitement which is identical to foreign travel."

—On the occasion of the marriage of the Princess ALEXANDRA, of Denmark, the City of Copenhagen is preparing to present the young Princess with a reproduction of the celebrated statue of Hebe, by THORWALDSEN. The execution of two pictures representing views of the capital of Denmark, have been confided to two Danish [illegible] and will be presented to Her Royal H[illegible] provinces, a subscription, headed by [illegible] has been opened for the purpose of purchasing [illegible] presentation to the Princess a portfolio [illegible] views of the most picturesque sites in Denmark, and the most beautiful specimens of Danish flowers.

—The King of Naples has had the following inserted in the *Correspondance* of Rome: "We are charged to contradict, in the most formal manner, the calumnies propagated by the German press, and repeated by that of Italy, relative to the journey of the Queen of the Two Sicilies and her retirement to the Ursuline Convent at Augsburg. The Queen still labors under the effect of the painful sufferings she has endured, and from the shock given to her constitution by the injustice of the world. But there is every reason to hope that her courage, being reanimated by prayer and meditation, will soon be restored, and lead her to despise the calumnious assertions of journalists, as she has braved the balls of Orsini. A steamboat awaits the arrival of the Queen at Marseilles to carry her to Civita Vecchia."

—MACMILLAN & Co's. new list includes a work which treats of an important period in the history of Italy, Mr. KINGTON'S *History of Frederick the Second, Emperor of the Romans*; also, two new volumes of the *Golden Treasury Series*;—Sir ROUNDELL PALMER'S *Book of Praise*; and Mr. ALDIS WRIGHT'S edition of *Bacon's Essays*; a collection of GEORGE WILSON'S Letters, *Counsels of an Invalid*; Mr. FREEMAN'S *History of Federal Government*; Mr. HAMERTON'S *Painter's Camp in the Highlands*; and a *Collection of Fairy Tales*, by the author of *John Halifax*. The same publishers announce for speedy publication the first volume of the *Cambridge Shakespeare*, which will be issued in volumes at intervals of about three months.

—The keeper of the Blainville lighthouse, opposite Goutances, France, with his wife and daughter, a few days since narrowly escaped death from starvation, all communication with the shore having been cut off during six days by a severe tempest. For five days they were without provisions, and, when at length relieved, they were entirely exhausted. The daughter of the keeper, a girl aged sixteen, appears to have particularly suffered from hunger, and the emotion caused by the probability of a dreadful death.

—A Spezzia correspondent, writing of GARIBALDI, says: "Five or six months is the shortest term now assigned to the convalescence. Five or six months will probably decide the fate of a great many other things besides GARIBALDI'S foot. And this consideration is already weighing on the sick man: 'How shall I find the world when I next set foot in it?' a difficult question, and a painful one, too, for him who desires to have his share in the events around him."

—A Paris letter has the following curious report: "It is that M. PERSIGNY, from having been one of the most anti-Papal, anti-clerical, anti-Federal Ministers going, has become all at once vigorously opposed to a united Italy. He is even reported to have said to M. BOUSSEL that there could be no greater calamity for France, as well as for Italy, than the withdrawal of the French army from Rome. If the story be unfounded it will be contradicted."

—His Highness the Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH has become the proprietor of Hatherop Castle and estate, situate on the Cotswold Hills, about two miles from the pretty little town of Fairford and nine miles from Cirencester, in East Gloucestershire, England. The estate comprises nearly 5,400 acres, with a rental (exclusive of the mansion, woods, andlands in hand) of about £7,000 per annum, and His Highness paid £225,000 for it.

—The *Charivari* publishes a woodcut representing Old Father Time, looking on with great satisfaction at a figure intended to represent America, which is in the act of taking up and swallowing a number of armed men, belonging to both the Federal and the Confederate forces. Underneath is inscribed a line declaring that Old Saturn beholds with pleasure that he is not the only one that devours his children.

—A young man, named RIEMER, has just been arrested at Gundershoffen (Bas-Rhin,) on a charge of poisoning his father, mother, and brother-in-law, by mixing phosphorus and arsenic with their soup. The father died a few hours afterward, and the other two victims were in a dangerous state at the last accounts. The accused confessed his crime, and charged his sister with having been his accomplice.

—The *Semaine Universelle*, of Brussels, contains the following extraordinary announcement: "The English *savant*, M. QUEENSLEY, of Cambridge, a great admirer of the ancient Greeks, has directed by his will that after his death his skin shall be taken off and tanned, so as to form a parchment, on which a copy of 'Homer's Iliad' is to be made, and deposited in the British Museum."

—A memorial has been sent to Earl RUSSELL from leading Liverpool merchants connected with New-Orleans, calling his lordship's attention to the arbitrary acts of Gen. BUTLER in respect to foreigners, and urging the necessity of a Chief Consul and a British man-of-war being dispatched to that port for the protection of British interests. His lordship has simply acknowledged the receipt of the memorial.

—A communication from Pesth states that the editor of the *Magyarorzy*, M. SCATHMARG, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment for an article in that journal; M. FORDAY, the writer of the article, to a year's imprisonment with hard labor; and M. WODIANOR, the publisher, to a week's imprisonment and 2,000 florins fine. The journal will cease to appear.

—By the direction of the Emperor of the French the fifth edition of Dr. SCHOFFERN'S work on *Projectile Weapons of War and Explosive Compounds*, &c., has been translated into the French language by Colonel MARTENET, *Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie*, and appears bi-monthly in the *Journal des Armes*, the principal authority on French military matters.

—An unlooked-for supply of cotton has suggested itself to the spinners at Rouen in promoting a general battue among the owners of mattresses and bedding stuffed with that article, in almost every household. Immense stores of the welcome material have come to the market from those hidden recesses.

—Mrs. VANE, a relative of Lord CLEVELAND, was burnt to death at Leamington, England, a few days since. She had been sitting reading near the fire, and a cambric handkerchief in the fender left little doubt that her dress (muslin de laine) had caught the flames from its customary distension. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

—It is said that when the Cabinet of the Tuileries complained to that of St. James' of the aid sent out to GARIBALDI when in Sicily, by his English friends, Lord PALMERSTON replied that he could not prevent the sending out of private assistance to GARIBALDI any more than the sending of several millions to the Pope.

—There is now exhibiting on the Boulevard Magenta, the figure of a woman so constructed as to sing various songs. A tube of India-rubber represents the larynx; the voice has a compass of two octaves. The inventor is Mr. FABER, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Germany.

—The Administration of Guadaloupe has contracted with the Transatlantic Company for the conveyance of coolies to the number of from 2,000 to 3,000 yearly, as may be found necessary. These coolies are to be embarked at Pondicherry, Karikal and Yanaon, or at ports in the Madras Presidency.

—An "infant wonder," in the shape of a little boy, seven years old, who gives representions of various characters, has appeared in England. He has made a fortune by securing the attention of Lord BROUGHAM, who has invited him to his private residence and made him some valuable presents.

—A warning to plagiarists has just been given by the punishment inflicted on two authors in Prussia, convicted of having sold, as original, a play which was merely a copy of one existing already. They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of £15 each.

—The Madrid journals of the 1st inst. mention great distress as prevailing in Catalonia, in consequence of the dismissal of workmen from the cotton manufactories caused by the want of raw material. Subscriptions have been opened to provide work for the men.

—A letter from Rome, in the Paris *Presse*, says: "Your readers have doubtless not forgotten the little Jewish MORARA, who was shut up after his baptism in the Convent of St. Pierre-aux-Liens. I am assured that he has just had conferred upon him the minor orders."

—Field-Marshal CULEZ, of the Austrian service, has just died at Venice. In 1843 he gained on the field of battle the Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, and last filled the post of Governor of Mantua, but having become blind, quitted active service.

—It is stated that Mlle. TITIENS has relinquished all idea of coming to this country: further, that Madame ALBONI'S retirement from the stage has been prematurely announced, the valuable contralto having no such intention.

—The Lyons journals announce that the Prince of Wales and the Prince Royal of Prussia, during their late visit to that city, made considerable purchases of silks and velvets from the principal manufacturers.

—The vacancy in the Committee of the London "Mendelssohn Scholarship Fund," caused by the recent death of Mr. KLINGEMANN, (the well-known friend of MENDELSSOHN,) has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.

—It is stated that the author of the great "sensation" novel, *Lady Audley's Secret*, has undertaken for a very large remuneration to contribute a story to the columns of the London *Journal*.

—Fourteen boxes filled with arms, carpets, and different articles in silk and leather, have arrived at Berlin from Japan, being a present from the Tycoon to the Royal family of Prussia.

—The rumor that King LEOPOLD intends to spend the Winter in a warmer climate, is denied by the *Independance* of Brussels.

—It is said that a deputation of Greeks have sounded GARIBALDI as to his acceptance of the crown of Greece.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in giving an account of the arrival of the sovereign fugitive at Munich, states that the King wore the Greek national costume.

—Galatea is the name given by M. TEMPLE to the secondary planet discovered by him at Marseilles on the 29th of August last.

—The Duke of NEWCASTLE is seriously ill with bronchitis.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR APPROACHING CHARTER ELECTION.

Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Charter election approaches. The excitement which for years has attended the nominations, has this year been vastly increased. The Tax-Payers, the Peoples Union, the Independents, and the Jeffersonians, stand upon the outer circle of the political whirlpool—not shivering upon the brink, but, on the contrary, with every disposition to plunge in reckless of the consequences.

The Republicans have, with commendable quiet and regularity, made their nominations. The two wings of the Democracy have, to all external appearance, harmonized for the sake of the spoils. But as there is a skeleton in every well-regulated household, and a black sheep in all well-appointed flocks, so the Democratic Party is disturbed under its placid surface by bickerings, selfishness and insubordination.

Of paramount importance at this time is the question of the Comptrollership. The voters of the City of New-York have the decision to render, at the ensuing charter election, whether they will continue in office the present able and efficient Comptroller, who has for four years past administered the finances in an acceptable manner, to the best interest of the city, and at a saving to the taxpayers, or will replace him by a man who must inevitably be inexpert at the duties of the position, however unobjectionable his antecedents or pure his principles. This is no matter to be passed over with neglect and indifference. Taxpayers have good cause to be sensitive, and perhaps exacting. They are hardly to be coerced, as politicians often coerce men, to vote a strict party ticket when their own interest forbids.

The official career of ROBERT T. HAWS for the last four years has been such as to meet the favor of every taxpayer and person having business with the Finance department of this city. From an imperfect arrangement he has brought every bureau into order and made it work harmoniously. Business is transacted there with a promptness and accuracy that one conversant with the Department in past times would hardly imagine.

In relation to taxation the good effects of his management is directly tangible. The State tax has been doubled since Mr. HAWS came into office. Our police, school and other expenses have also largely increased. But our available resources have been so faithfully applied, and to such advantage, that our aggregate tax has been measurably diminished. Nor has our excellent Comptroller been content with partial improvements of this character. He has been zealously demonstrating, from time to time, to the members of our City and County Government, how our burdens may be largely reduced, without interfering with any department or public work in the City.

In bringing out a rival candidate,

Mozart—John McCool. *People's*—Alex. H. Keech.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Alex. H. Keech. *Tammany*—John McCool. *People's*—Alex. H. Keech.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Wm. H. Graney. *Tammany*—Chas. J. Clapp. *Mozart*—Daniel Youngs.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Republican, Temperance, People's, Citizens—Isaac Dayton. *Tammany*—None.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—None. *Tammany*—John Hardy. *Probably*—Alex. Frear. *Mozart*—Wm. Jt Peck. *Jeffersonian*—Alex. Frear.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—Ira A. Allen. *Tammany*—P. Masterson. *Mozart*—None. *Independent*—N. Seagrist.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Republican—D. D. T. Marshall. *Tammany*—A. Fromont. *Mozart*—Peter H. Jackson.

SEVENTEENT DISTRICT.

Republican—William Dunning. *Tammany*—J. M. Long.

Mozart—Jacob M. Long. *Independent*—John McQuade.

Councilmen

Are to be elected in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Councilmanic Districts.

The several Conventions have been held with the following results:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Republican.

Adjourned.

Tammany.

John Healey,	P. H. Keenan,
Charles Rielly,	James Sandford,
Morgan Jones,	James Hayes.

Mozart.

Michael Madigan,	John Bush,
J. McNamara,	Daniel Brophy,
M. Brophy.	Michael Boody.

People's Union.

John Hogan,	Charles Riley,
Theodore Brophy,	James Hazze,
Pat. Keenan,	John Halsy.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican.

Nathan H. Hall,	Simeon Hazleton,
V. L. Cornell,	W. A. Smalle,
C. A. Nauthenses.	A. S. Odell.

Tammany.

Adjourned to Monday.

Mozart.

Adjourned to Monday.

People's.

Nathl. Hall,	S. Hazelton.
	Vine Hornell.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican.

Alex. M. Freelson,	Harvey T. Cleveland,
W. Alkinson,	J. W. Green,
Amos. S. Chamberlain,	Geo. Ross.

Tammany.

John Houghtaling,	James Murray,
John G. Haviland,	Geo. McGrath,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

Mozart.

John Houghtaling,	James Murray,
John G. Haviland,	Geo. McGrath,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

People's.

Wm. H. Homsner,	Jas. M. Nelson,
	James B. Demarest.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Republican.

Hamlin Babcock,	Wm. J. Geary,
C. C. Pinckney,	Michael Snyder,
Cornelius A. Runkle.	Jonathan T. Trotter.

Tammany and Mozart.

David Fitzgerald,	James Crowe.
Patrick Russell,	R. Dowling,
John Brice,	J. H. Stahrn,
Alexander Brandon,	Valentine Cook,
William Joice.	Thomas Nolan.
Candidate at Large.	*Candidate at Large.*
Valentine Cook.	William C. Higgins.

People's.

Jonathan T. Trotter,	Hamlin Babcock.
Wm. J. Geary,	Chas C. Pinckney.
Michael Snyder,	

Shinplasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday's TIMES contained an article, cautioning the public against taking shinplasters.

We submit that the views therein contained do injustice to the public, and those who are *compelled of necessity* to issue them, and aid only those who are keeping the Postal Currency from circulation, and selling it at a high premium, in violation of law and to the injury of the people.

In July last Congress, just on the eve of adjournment, in order to provide a fractional currency, made necessary by the high premium upon silver, passed the Postal Currency Bill. It contained a prohibition against issuing shinplasters after Aug. 1 thereafter; consequently upon that day the same were withdrawn. The public then fell back upon the letter stamps as a currency.

It was the most inconvenient, unsuitable and wretched apology for a currency ever resorted to. Nevertheless it was a necessity. Business must be done, and no one could afford to use silver at a premium of fifteen to twenty per cent.

The difficulty in the bill lay in an erroneous estimate of the amount of small change required to do the business of the country, and the ability of the Government to produce the required amount.

This was unfortunate, because the want of change to do business with has been felt by every one, and has brought a vast deal of odium unjustly upon the Administration.

Over four months have elapsed since the passage of the bill, and yet the demand is not supplied.

By general consent the postage stamps, as a currency, went out of circulation on the 15th of this month. That withdrew an immense circulating medium, and provided nothing to put in its place. Consequently parties have been *compelled* to return again to shinplasters to a limited extent. *We submit that it is just and right to continue to issue them until the Government has time to supply the demand in "postal currency."* If the issue of shinplasters had not been stopped the first of last August, we should not have been cursed with the postage-stamp currency, with its great annoyance and loss, both to the people and the Government. The postal currency is selling to-day at 10 per cent. premium, and but a very limited quantity can be obtained at those rates. This shows clearly the great deficiency of the supply.

The Government is doubtless doing all it can in the premises. But because it cannot furnish the currency fast enough, must we do without small change? It can't be done. No more care is required in taking shinplasters than bank bills. Out of about 50 different issues, we held Aug. 1, we never lost a cent. We are therefore of the opinion that shinplasters can be profitably used till about the 1st of January next, by which time it is believed the postal currency will be sufficient to do the business.

After that point is reached there will be no longer any desire or reason for issuing shinplasters.

STEVENS HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

The Whitney Battery.

In addition to the description already given in the TIMES, of Mr. WHITNEY'S new iron vessel, the following particulars will be of interest to the general reader:

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAM.

The ram is five feet in length and virtually an extension of the backbone of the vessel. It is constructed of a wrought-iron forging for a base, 50 inches in width, where it joins the stem, and tapers gradually to the point which is 18 inches wide. The stem-piece and ram are one solid forging (forged in one piece), and the plating of the vessel is carried out over it and securely riveted to it, thus strengthening and protecting it, and over all is a heavy wrought-iron brace, on each side, running well back over the plating and giving it additional stiffness. Attached to this forging are two arms, one extending over the nose of the vessel and the other running back into the keel-plates some ten feet, through which it is bolted, and to which the ribs are also fastened. It will thus be seen that the ram is an extension of the vessel itself—*built into it*—and braced and supported in a manner which will be likely to secure it against casualty, and so constructed as to pierce an antagonist, if he be an "iron clad," below the armor.

THE VENTILATION OF THE VESSEL.

Ventilation which means health, efficiency and well-being generally on board ships, and which is of far more importance than is usually credited, has been assiduously looked after in this craft. The turrets, being stationary, and therefore requiring no machinery to operate them (the guns revolving in one of them but a pivot), are supported by stanchions and beams running across the vessel, and the space between them devoted to the uses of officers and crew. The forward turret rests over a portion of the berth-deck or forecastle, while the after one rests over the ward and engine rooms. From a peculiar arrangement in their construction, which it would be difficult to explain on paper, and which must be seen to be understood properly, the entire lower portions of the sponsons of the turrets—those portions which extend below the main deck of the vessel—can be thrown open to admit air and light, and of course to insure this expulsion of foul air, and their being a passage on each side of the vessel, communicating from one turret to the other, a constant circulation will be kept up without artificial means, (although such means are provided,) and which, in the opinion of the constructor, will render this vessel, in point of ventilation, second to none in the service.

In this battery the men are all quartered forward and the officers aft, the engines and boilers occupying the space between, and shut off from each by an iron bulkhead. The pilot-house is situated on the after side of the forward turret, which is egg-shaped, and the pilot is in the little end of the egg, raised up two feet above the other portions of the turret, to enable him to look over and about him in every direction. The model of the vessel being good, and of the usual shape *below* the water line, it is believed she will prove a good sea-boat. Most of the officers have been ordered to the vessel, which will be completed in about a month. Capt. RHIND, who has been ordered to the command of her, is one of the most gallant officers in the service, and has distinguished himself in several engagements on the South Carolina coast. Her constructor says that if the battery does not give a good account of herself, it will not be the fault of her commander, or of the officers under him, if his judgment is correct.

This vessel will be launched about the end of the month, and completed ready for sea in two or three weeks afterwards. The machinery is all in, and the decks and iron work partially completed, and it will be but a short time after she touches the water before she will be in condition to pay her "respects" in any quarter where her services are required.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARIES.—A large number of burglaries have recently been perpetrated in different parts of the city, especially on the Heights, where three adjoining houses were "cracked" the same night, and a large amount of property stolen therefrom. On Saturday morning, the house of Mr. J. FAY, No. 1 Classon-avenue, was feloniously entered, and robbed of property valued at $250. The entrance was gained by prying off one of the basement shutters. The residences of Mr. JAMES BOYCE, No. 221 Degraw-street, and WALTER BREWER, No. 20 Butler-street, were entered on Saturday night, and robbed of wearing apparel, valued at about $100. Sneak thieves are also abroad, there being hardly an evening that some balls are not robbed of overcoats, or any other articles that may be handy.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.—The shipwrights employed at the Navy-yard held a meeting at WEBB'S Hotel, in Hudson-avenue, on Saturday, for the purpose of consulting in reference to an increase of wages. The rates now paid are $2 50 per day, and as the wages inside the yard are generally governed by the amount paid in shipyards outside, and $3 per day being now paid by the New-York shipwrights, they demand the same rates. Interviews were held with the Naval Constructor and the master carpenter, but with no satisfactory result, and after some conversation in regard to the practicability of striking for an increase of wages, the meeting adjourned until Monday afternoon. It is understood that those employed in some of the departments in the yard will also apply for an increase of wages.

THE SANDS-STREET CHURCH.—A reunion of the old members of the Sands-street Methodist Church and Sabbath-school took place yesterday, upon which occasion there was a very large attendance. The Society was organized in 1794, and worshiped in a building occupying the site upon which the present church stands. The Sunday-school was organized over forty years ago, and is still in a most flourishing condition. The Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, preached in the morning and Sabbath-school services were held in the afternoon, in which the children of the Wyckoff-street German School participated. In the evening, addresses were made by the old members of the Church and School.

THE COUNTY CORONERSHIP.—The case of RYDER against HEDEMAN, being an action to test the right of the defendant to the office of Coroner of Kings County, and which has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, is to be appealed to the Supreme Court, the necessary measures to that end having already been taken.

Court Calendar—Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3455, 2747, 3467, 3501, 3597, 3513, 3515, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3547, 3549, 3551. *Part II.*—Nos. 2788, 2618, 2938, 2552, 1018, 2736, 2850, 3812, 2220, 3840, 3900, 3902, 3904, 3906, 3908, 3910, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 417, 422, 299, 314, 397, 403, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 438, 439, 440.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3047, 2857, 1245, 3091½, 3093, 3095, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113. *Part II.*—Nos. 2686, 1856, 1854, 2574, 2556, 806, 292, 2520, 2724, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2742, 2744, 2746.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 202, 203, 199, 201, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 1564, 20, 52. *Part II*—Nos. 65, 100, 192, 92, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 213, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 247, 248, 169.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 22, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	
4,000	U.S. 6s, '68, Cou.	101¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr Certf.	98¾	
50	Ill. War Loan	103	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	62½	
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	51¾	
3,000	Mo. St. 6s, 1ss. to R. & St. Jo.	73	
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	115	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	115	
50	N. Y. Central 6s	106¾	
5,000	N.Y.C. 7s, '76 con.	115	
1,000	Erie 2d M. B. '83	106¾	
3,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101	
1,000	do	101½	
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	101½	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	113	
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	92¾	
8,000	A. & T. R. 2d M Pf.	77½	
12,000	Chi. & N. W. Ast. B.	62	
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	24¾	
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	80¾	
1,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103	
8,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	92	
5,000	Buf. & St. L. 1st m.	107	
1,000	Det. M. & T. 1st m.	98	
60	Park Bank	118	
50	Union Bank	106½	
10	East River Bank	93	
15	Am. Ex. Bank	97½	
5,000	Amer. Gold	130¾	
11,000	do	130.13¾	
2,000	do	130⅝	
31,000	do	130½	
5,000	do	130.13¾	
165	Penn. Coal Co.	115½	
860	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	13	
110	Pac. M. S. Co.	119¾	
100	do	119¾	
25	do	130.119	
50	do	110.119¾	
50	do	110.119¾	
237	N. Y. Cen. R.	102½	
150	do	130.102¾	
300	do	130.102½	
600	do	130.102¾	
50	do	102½	
150	Erie Railway	130 61¾	
100	do	110 61¾	
300	do	61¾	
50	do	60 61¾	
100	do	60 61	
5	Mil. & Pr. du C.	2d P 77½	
10	do	78	
100	Erie R. Pref.	60 90¾	
150	do	90¾	
50	do	30 90¾	
50	do	90¾	
50	do	10 90¾	
50	do	90¾	
50	Hud. River R.	30 73¾	
100	do	73¾	
450	do	74	
100	do	30 74	
1000	Harlem Railroad	22½	
500	do	10 22¾	
100	do	60 22¾	
100	N. J. Cent. R.	150	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	50¾	
50	do	50¾	
200	do	50¾	
100	do	30 50¾	
200	do	60 50¾	
15	Mich. Cen. R.	87¾	
50	do	87½	
20	do	88	
900	M. S. & N. I. R.	38¾	
300	do	39	
450	do	30 38¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30 82	
100	do	82¾	
23	do	82½	
50	Panama Railroad	15¾	
50	do	30 15½	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b30 79½	
1100	do	79	
100	do	b10 79	
560	do	b30 79	
25	do	78¾	
200	do	30 78¾	
2000	Ill. Cen. Canc. B. Sp.	60	
500	Cl. & Pitts. R.	40¾	
230	do	40¾	
200	do	b30 40¾	
40	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	138	
360	Gal. & Chic. R.	81	
200	do	81¾	
150	do	80¾	
50	do	80 80¾	
100	do	80 80¾	
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	86¾	
100	do	b30 86¾	
500	do	30 86¾	
700	do	86¾	
50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	79¾	
11	Chic., B. & Q. R.	86	
50	do	86¾	
32	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	52	

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	104	
12,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104½	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	54	
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	52	
10,000	Mo. 6s 1st. to Hn. & St. J.	73	
5,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	106¾	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. Bs.	34½	
14,000	Ch. & N. W. Ast B.	62	
1,000	Pacific R. Bs., 7s.	46	
20,000	Amer. Gold	130½	
5,000	do	b30. 130¾	
66,000	do	130¾	
15,000	do	s30. 130½	
50	Bank of Commerce.	98½	
26	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13	
400	Pa. Mail S. Co.	120	
200	do	120¼	
75	Penn. Coal Co.	115	
500	N. Y. Central R.	b30. 102¾	
150	do	102¾	
100	Erie Railway	61¾	
250	do	62	
100	do	s30 61¾	
72	do	62¾	
300	do	62¾	
50	do	s10 62	
450	Hudson River R.	74¾	
50	Harlem R. Pref	51	
200	do	61¼	
150	Erie R. Pref.	91¾	
50	do	91¾	
50	do	s10 91¾	
200	do	b60 92	
500	do	b3 92	
200	Harlem R. R.	22¾	
300	do	s10 22¾	
100	Reading R. R.	78½	
200	do	76	
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	88¼	
100	do	b30 88½	
100	do	88½	
200	do	b30 88¾	
50	do	88½	
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	39¼	
500	M. Sc. & N. I. G. S.	83	
4000	Ill. Cen. Can'd B. S.	62	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	b30 80	
500	do	s30 80	
500	do	s30 79¾	
100	do	80	
1200	do	80¾	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	81½	
50	do	81¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	86¾	
100	Chic. & R. I R.	79¾	
100	do	s10 79¾	

MONDAY, Nov. 24—A. M.

The usual easy current of the Money market was disturbed the past week by the award of $13,420,550 United States 7.30 ₱ cents by the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday last, principally to New-York parties, at an average of 103.20 ₱ cent. and accumulated interest from 1st of October last. Of the whole sum awarded, about $10,000,000 was paid into the Sub Treasury in this City by the close of the week; raising the balance in that office to the unusual sum of $26,000,000, chiefly in large United States Notes of the denomination of $1,000, and certified checks upon the Associated Banks of this City, who hold an equal sum against the Treasury for their 15 day advances upon this negotiation, due on Wednesday next, Nov. 26. The arrangement of payments, though designed to be facilitated and made easy, were not accomplished without advancing the price of Money in the open market, temporarily to 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The main reason of this is the extremely limited supply of United States Currency held in the Banks of this City, the inconvenience of which was felt by all outside parties, as well as by many of the Banks themselves, in furnishing the requisite description of funds for these payments. It is not certain that such inconvenience might not have been wholly avoided, but it was sufficient to advance the price of Money, that it was only partially so. After 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the turn to ease again in the supply of Money to the Brokers was as sudden and serious as the previous change had been unexpected. The price fell to 6 ₱ cent., and large offerings at this rate, late in the day, were left over unemployed. The probability is that the expected large disbursements of the Treasury this week will lead to a further reduction of the rates to 5@6 ₱ cent. at call. On prime merchant paper, 60 days to 4 months, they were scarcely distributed at all, owing to the competition of Boston and other out-of-town buyers, who made the discount on choice selections of paper, on Saturday, as low as 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

It is now clear, from the experience of the past ten or twelve days, that the "redundancy of Currency" complained of by certain opponents of our National Circulation, does *not* consist of United States notes of lawful tender. Of the *two hundred millions of dollars* of these put in circulation since the system was inaugurated, to meet the necessities of the War and to supply a uniform currency in substitution of $275,000,000 of Gold and Silver practically converted into articles of merchandise by the act of a general suspension of Specie payments by all the Banks of the country last December, less than ten per cent. could be found in this City available for the present negotiation. The withdrawal from Bank of half the sum, say $10,000,000, created a disturbance in the Money market, the risk and consequences of which it would not be safe for the Secretary of the Treasury again to incur in the negotiation of the Public Stocks. Yet there are Bank officials in our midst, claiming to be conservative financiers, though certainly not disinterested ones, who would have our Finance Minister, first, stop all further issues of United States Notes; secondly, reduce if not wholly withdraw at once, his present inadequate Circulation, and then force his Public Stocks on the market for whatever they would bring, for certified checks upon their own Banks payable in neither Gold nor Bank Notes, safe or suitable to be disbursed to the Army or for Army supplies and subsistence! The volume of New-York Bank Note Circulation, Country as well as City, it is well known, is already exhausted; so completely so that the Associated Banks of this City combined could not pay without notice a Government draft for a single million of dollars in bank notes at par at their own counters. In the past six months the Circulation of the State of New-York has run up from $28,000,000 to $37,000,000, and the whole of this is now out in the hands of the people. Nor can the amount be increased to profit under the present Banking Law of the State, which demands that at least one-half the security lodged in the Department at Albany shall consist of New-York State Stocks.

The statement has been current that the Secretary of the Treasury, in deference to the views of the party referred to, will not ask of Congress an extension of his authority to furnish the Army in the field and the public creditors who subsist it, with United States Notes of lawful tender. We have no authority to say that this will not be so, in his forthcoming annual report; since in his previous report, (of December last,) he manifested a reluctance to adopt this Circulation on his own responsibility, if the alternative of a Federal Free Banking system to employ exclusively a Circulation registered at the Treasury and based on the pledge of United States Stocks, could be adopted. But the responsibility was taken by Congress, nevertheless, and with the concurrence of Mr. CHASE, and the same will probably be done again at an earlier day of the ensuing than in the last Session. We think we may say that it will assuredly be done unless other evidences of a redundancy, *or even sufficiency* of this currency should be made manifest, than the partisan clamor of the opponents of the Administration and the financial doubts of those who would risk the embarrassment of the Treasury and the inconvenience of the Army and People, for the satisfaction of seeing Money at 10 or 12 ₱ cent. in the open market, and of buying the Public Stocks at 70 or 80 cents on the dollar, to be paid for in Wild Cat or any other Bank Note Currency, while the half-yearly interest upon these Stocks is paid, *and will continue to be paid*, in Gold and Silver from the redundant avails of the Customs Duties.

In the foregoing remarks it is not intended to impeach the honest conviction of any good citizen, that $150,000,000 or $300,000,000 in United States Notes ought to be sufficient for the purposes of an easy working Treasury and a convenient National Circulation, until the return of the Banks of the country to a Specie basis. It was believed in February last, by the most earnest advocates of the system, that the first-named sum would prove entirely adequate. It was believed by a number of them in July, that the proposition of the Secretary, from the conviction of his four months' experience, to double the sum, was untimely, perhaps uncalled for. But the proportions of the demand, and the situation of the War, have grown and changed so rapidly and materially since then, that these opinions have been not only modified but reversed. Other parties, equally solicitous for the Public Credit, may not yet appreciate the necessity of making $500,000,000 instead of $300,000,000 the maximum of Circulation, including a proper reserve to meet the withdrawal of temporary Deposits with the Treasury. But if the War against rebellion is to continue, and the Public Stocks, into which this Circulation is to be converted, are to be negotiated without ruinous sacrifices, we believe that to this standard the system will be brought; and, with the final concurrence of these very parties, before the 4th of March next, when the present Administration Congress will have to give place to a new Congress, in Opposition.

But, it is probably asked in this connection, what is to be the course of Gold, and what its relative market value over United States Notes? The question must be determined by the circumstances of the Foreign Trade of the country, and the successes of our Army in reopening the free navigation of the Mississippi and in repossessing other districts in rebellion, as Middle and West Tennessee, Western Virginia and parts of North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas are already repossessed. It will not be governed or determined by the National circulation of United States Notes in substitution of Gold and Silver, unless such circulation should become absolutely redundant, and the systems of Customs and Internal Revenue established for the support of the Public Credit should utterly fail of the reasonable calculations now made upon them. The fact that Gold is now at thirty per cent. premium is not for a moment overlooked in this calculation. About the causes which have made it so, wide and honest differences of opinion are entertained. The redundancy of United States Notes cannot, however, under the experience of the past few days, be claimed as the chief or controlling cause. Nor can it be show or even pretended that the Public Stocks could be sold at 23 ₱ cent. discount—the equivalent of 30 ₱ cent. premium—*for Gold*, if these Notes were withdrawn and the finances of the Treasury suddenly left to the contingencies of an irredeemable Bank Note circulation. That such circulation might be so increased in the different States as to enable the Secretary to exchange his Stocks at 77 cents on the dollar or over, *for Bank Notes*, is not unlikely. But with little or no prospect of an early return to the Specie basis, it is easy to see that *this* change of negotiation in the midst of the War would neither reduce the premium on Gold nor economize the expenditures of the Government, nor in any other way benefit the Public Credit, any more than it would consult the trade or convenience and preference of the People.

The Foreign Trade of the past week increased over the previous report in both the import entries and Export clearances. The latter were large as well in Bullion as in ordinary Domestic Produce, the total of all being over *six and a quarter millions* in value, against $3,250,000 of Import entries. A good many American Railway Stocks and Bonds have been coming out from Europe on the recent advance in this market, the returns for which go back in Gold, or short sight Exchange drawn against Gold. The shipments have also been influenced for a fortnight past by the advance of interest at the Bank of England and on the Continent, especially at Hamburg, to meet the turn in the East India Exchanges against England, growing out of the recent heavy importations of Cotton from Bombay. Since the beginning of our Civil War troubles—say from 1st January, 1861, to the present time—the receipts of Bullion at New-York have been:

Of the product of California	$55,918,000
English and French Gold	38,291,000
Together	$94,209,000
And the Export to Europe	58,010,000
Leaving a surplus of	$36,199,000

To be added to the previous supply in the Atlantic States, exclusive of the sums imported *via* Boston in 1861. Of the $58,010,000 shipped to Europe—all except $3,295,000 in the present year—it is safe to estimate that full one half, or about *thirty millions of dollars*, has gone for the repurchase of American Stocks from Europe, at much lower prices, the advantage of a high Exchange considered, than they were originally sold for. Thus, after settling in full, the apparent trade balance since the 1st January last, against the port of New-York, say $29,420,000, (to the present date,) in Gold, and without borrowing a dollar abroad for the support of the War, this market has taken back on the most advantageous terms, $30,000,000 of the Stocks of the United States and their incorporated Companies, and paid for them in gold; leaving a surplus of the latter, from the trade balance in our favor the previous year, of $36,000,000. If, therefore, England has more of these Stocks to resell on the same terms, the means are not wanting to pay for them.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,250,038, against $1,591,485 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,780,451, against $3,982,986 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $2,458,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise exclusive of $1,203,000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$160,688,000
Add three weeks in November	7,291,078
Total to date, 1862	$167,979,078
Against same time, 1861	112,987,672
Increase since Jan 1	$54,991,406

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$127,275,000
Add three weeks in November	11,283,802
Total to date, 1862	$138,558,802
Against same time, 1861	120,542,157
Increase since Jan. 1	$18,016,645

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 were	$49,552,000
Add since 1st November	5,063,000
Total to date, 1862	$54,615,000
Against same time, 1861	3,215,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$51,630,000

RECEIPTS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Cent. Stock or U. S. 6s	102¾@103¾
New-York Central	102⅝@102¾
New-York and Erie	61¾@62¾
Erie Preferred Shares	89¾@91⅝
Rock Island	80@79¾
Michigan Guaranteed	93¾@93⅝
Michigan Southern	79¾@80⅝
Michigan Central	87¾@88⅝
Toledo	86¾@86⅝
Galena	81¾@81¾
Illinois Central	78@79¾
Panama	155@157½
Pacific Mail	119¾@120¾
Missouria	51¾@52
Tennessees	53½@54
Hudson River	73@74¾
Harlem Preferred	47¾@48¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	40@40¾

The foregoing figures show an ultimate improvement in prices on nearly the whole list. The disturbance to the Money market had not exhausted its influence on the speculative Shares at the close of the previous week, but the subsequent fluctuations against the upward speculation were not at any time over 1¼@2 ₱ cent., and these only for the few days during which the Brokers in the *Bull* interest paid 7 ₱ cent. for Money to carry their Stocks, and the opposite interest availed of the temporary pressure to put out contracts for a further decline. On Saturday afternoon the recovery was quite general, and a large business done after the printed sales of the Second Board, both inside the Exchange room, and at the outside meeting on William-street. The price of Gold declined during the past week 1¼@2 ₱ cent., recovering, at the close, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. of this fall. The last price was 130¾ ₱ cent. The Government Stocks were steady and partially on the advance through the week, and 104 ₱ cent. was bid for the new 7:30 ₱ cents awarded on Monday, at an average of 103.20. The Shares of the Pacific left off in demand at 120@120¾, and Panama rose to 157½ ₱ cent. From special causes the Harlem Shares of both classes, and Illinois Scrip Shares advanced each about 2¼@3 ₱ cent. from the previous Saturday. The Railway Bonds and City Bank Stocks were but partially influenced by the various changes in the Money Market.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107¾	Commerce Scrip Stock	97
Manhattan	128	Broadway	140
Merchants'	103	Mercantile	115
Union	108	American Exchange	97
America	112¾	Pacific	181
City	117	Chatham	89
Phœnix	103	Bank of the Republic	99
North River	97	Citizens'	100
Tradesmen's	100	East River	93
Fresh'sh	185	Shoe & Leather	101
National	96	Continental	98
Merchants' Exchange	91	St. Nicholas	92
State of New-York	97	Commonwealth	85
Commerce	98	Park	117

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	N. Ind. & Goshen L. '88	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	100	Mch. So. & N. In. s. f.	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subsct'n.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	108	T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 1st Bs.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	114¾	Chi. & N.W. first Ass.	61¾
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34¾
Erie thirds, '83	106¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie fourths, '80	101	Lack. & W. Bonds	109¾
Erie fifths, '88	100¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	98	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex'd	108
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. seconds	110
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	113	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	110
Hudson thirds '75	101¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
Hudson, con., '67	96¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	112
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	106
Harlem seconds '64	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Harlem thirds '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91¾
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c.' 69-72	110¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	70
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8 ₱ c. '62	113	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	93¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71

The business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was as follows:

Receipts	$820,876 22
For Customs	228,000 00
Payments	1,099,918 08
Balance	24,725,961 18

The holders of past due Coupons on the Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America before the 1st of December.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 203 bbls. Ashes, 17,394 bbls. Flour, 496 bbls. and 357 bags Corn Meal, 163,145 bushels Wheat, 153,026 bushels Corn, 4,997 bushels Barley, 40,168 bushels Oats, 860 bushels Malt, 3,134 pkgs. Provisions, and 908 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 488 bbls., including 306 bbls. Pots and 182 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been quiet in this market at former quotations. The Philadelphia *North American* says coal is held there with more firmness, the demand for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1862.

TERMS, POSTAGE, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Duncan.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

BOWERY THEATRE—All Hallow Eve.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Mohr, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pantheon, to Dream and Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An order comes to us from the War Department, bearing no date, directing the discharge of certain persons from arrest. First, those who have been arrested for discouraging enlistments, or opposing the draft in those States where the draft has been made, or the quota of volunteers has been furnished. Second, persons arrested by authority of the military commanders or Governors in rebel States, when such persons consent to give their parole not to do any act of hostility against the Government, nor to aid its enemies—such persons, however, to remain subject to military surveillance, unless they choose to leave the loyal States.

The news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, indicates that the passage of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh is to be disputed by the rebels—perhaps that a battle will be fought there which will have a commanding influence on the progress of the war. We on Saturday published Gen. Sumner's demand for the surrender of the city. To-day we have the reply of the Mayor, evidently written at the dictation of the rebel military authorities. It gives assurances, as from the rebel commander, that certain matters complained of shall be remedied; refuses to deliver the city into the hands of Gen. Burnside, and closes with a complaint as to the shortness of the time given in which to remove non-combatants. Friday night, however, was busily occupied in the work of removing them, and daylight revealed the fact that it had also been busily occupied in another kind of work. A line of earthworks had been constructed to the right and rear of the town, and rebel cannon were already in position. Our artillery was immediately placed in the most favorable positions, and the encampments in range of the enemy's guns were moved further back. Up to noon yesterday, however—the date of our last advices—the bombardment had not commenced, probably for good and sufficient reasons.

There is another scare in Washington about Stonewall Jackson, who is reported in a local paper to be in Leesburgh and rapidly descending the Valley of the Potomac for an attack upon the Capital. The report is declared by our correspondent to be absurd.

It was rumored at Harper's Ferry on Friday, that Stonewall Jackson was still near Winchester, in command of 40,000 men, but the general impression was that he was retiring toward Gordonsville. Gen. Geary, who is now in command at Harper's Ferry, sends reconnoitering parties daily to observe the movements of the enemy. The Potomac on Friday had only risen two inches, but with the recent heavy rains in the mountains, there is no doubt that it will soon be swollen to an extent to prevent crossing at any of the fords; and there is little likelihood that Jackson will attempt another invasion of Maryland, with the certainty of having his retreat cut off by an impassable river.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Fairfax Court-house, Nov. 21, says: "Just before daybreak yesterday morning the rebel cavalry made a sudden dash upon our pickets stationed at Bull Run Bridge and captured three of their number. The remaining pickets retreated to Centreville and gave the information. The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment was doing picket duty at the time. Both Warrenton and Leesburg are occupied by rebel cavalry."

A member of Gen. Grant's Staff, who has arrived in Cairo, is authority for a denial of the statement that Bragg had arrived at Holly Springs with a reinforcement of 13,000 men for the rebel army. According to the Mobile *News*, Holly Springs was evacuated with the consent of all the rebel Generals, it being considered an untenable point. The *News* states that the rebels are preparing to go into Winter quarters at Abbeyville, which is nineteen miles below Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad—they considering it highly improbable that Gen. Grant will attack them there. That, however, remains to be seen.

Reconnoissances from Lagrange to Ripley, Miss., returned on Friday night, having occupied that place and Orizaba, eight miles south of it, in 24 hours. Our forces took sixty or seventy prisoners, and seventy horses and mules. Our loss was nothing.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 22d, states that Bragg is at Tullahoma, which is about sixty-five miles below, on the road connecting with the Memphis and Charleston road at Stevenson. Seventy-five of Morgan's and Forrest's guerrillas were captured and brought into Nashville on Saturday.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 16th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship Massachusetts. Cool weather has wrought a decided change for the better in the health of Port Royal, and the fever was fast disappearing. There had been no new military movements.

Daniel and James Baker, two of the most notorious guerrillas and bridge-burners in Missouri, were recently captured in Lyon Co., and shot.

The Louisville *Journal* represents that there is a bad state of affairs in Marion County, Ky. Small squads of cavalry, calling themselves loyal, have been for some weeks committing indiscriminate robberies there. They will go to a house in the middle of the night, demand from the inmates whatever arms are in their possession, and then take all the money, silver spoons, silk dresses, and other valuables they can find, holding cocked firearms all the while in their hands, and threatening instant death for any refusal or hesitation to comply with their requisitions. They have robbed in this way every house supposed to be worth robbing throughout an area of many miles, bringing scandal upon the Union cause and nearly breaking up society.

The St. Paul *Press* states that Major-Gen. Pope is about to transfer his headquarters to Madison, Wisconsin, and that Brig.-Gen. Sibley is thereupon to make his headquarters at St. Paul. It is also rumored that the Department of the Northwest is to be extended, to include Illinois and Missouri, in which case headquarters will probably be established at Chicago. It is also said that Minnesota is to be created a Military District, under command of Gen. Sibley.

"Occasional," writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the opinion that "before the meeting of the next Congress a full Republican delegation may be chosen from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the principles and the policy of the present Administration."

Strong efforts have been made by influential Union citizens to have Maj.-Gen. Wool retained in his command at Baltimore, and the President has acceded to their wishes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Miss Clementina Anderson was concluded at a late hour on Saturday. The jury found a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death by inflammation produced by abortion, at the hands of Dr. Browne, and that Simms was an accessory before and after the fact. Browne was thereupon committed to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Simms has not yet been arrested.

Coroner Dempsey and a jury are yet investigating the murder of Alabamus Harrison, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, assisted by Justice Groshon and Dr. Wm. G. Eadie, who take a devoted interest in unraveling the mystery of the tragedy. Lengthy sittings are held, and numerous witnesses examined, and, as the inquest progresses, the prospect of deciding upon who committed the murder grows better. The inquest began on last Wednesday morning. On Friday, the evidence warranted the arrest and imprisonment of James Moore, an Irishman, who was the first witness, on suspicion; and yesterday morning, Samuel Sneeden, one of the jurors, was committed to prison on still stronger suspicion. Sneeden is a young man, a widower, and a ship-carpenter by trade, who has hitherto borne a passable character. Moore's antecedents are rather unfavorable. These worthies, it is now suspected, are accomplices in the murder; and a married woman, named Mary Duff, is thought to be an accomplice after if not before the fact. Paltry robbery alone appears to have been the incentive to the terrible crime.

Capt. Alfred Asher Donalds, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., was buried yesterday from the Governor's Room, City Hall. Deceased belonged to the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, and was a member of Engine Company No. 17. The Fire Department, members of the Common Council, and many of his fellow soldiers followed the remains to Greenwood, where they were interred.

The United States Court in Westmoreland Co., Penn., has made a decision which is of interest to a numerous class. James Anderson, who became forty-five years old subsequent to the enrollment, was drafted, and before he was sworn into the service claimed exemption on the ground of age. His plea was held to be valid.

A libel was filed on Saturday in Philadelphia, in the matter of the prize steamer *Caroline*. There is no doubt of the early condemnation and sale of the steamer.

The appraisement of the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* having been completed, Judge Cadwalader stated, on Friday, that he would be ready to deliver an opinion in the matter of the steamer and cargo in a few days. It is stated that in opening the cases to make an appraisement, packages were found consigned to ladies in Charleston, S. C., leaving no doubt as to the destination of the vessel. In the expectation that the *Bermuda* would be condemned, the Navy Department some time since placed in the hands of the Navy Agent the sum of $120,000, the appraised value of the steamer, to be paid for her as soon as the decision of the Court is made.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following as a partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price of petroleum: "The cause is scarcity, but a scarcity arising from supension of the business of refining. In June the most of the refiners stopped work, under the fear that the Government tax would ruin the business. After three months of suspenson, work was resumed by some of the refiners, but bad roads to the oil wells have made the getting out of crude oil a slow process. Meanwhile the stock in market has been greatly reduced by consumption and foreign shipments. Many of the most extensive refiners have orders on hand for all they can make in a month, and the prospect is that high prices will rule for a few weeks to come. The foreign demand is very large, as in Europe the oil is used directly for manufacturing gas. Some of the richest and most expensive colors used for dyeing are obtained from the petroleum."

A full regiment of sharpshooters is to be raised in Michigan.

The funeral of Admiral Lavalette took place in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, from the Church of the Intercession, Spring Garden-street, below Broad. It was attended by officers of the Army and Marine Corps. In the naval order announcing the death of Rear-Admiral Lavalette, Commodore Stribling says: "The Navy has lost one of its most distinguished members; one who had served long and faithfully, and who was particularly distinguished in the battle of the 11th of September, 1814, between the fleets of the United States and Great Britain, on Lake Champlain."

The Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the extraordinary activity in real estate in that city. It says: "Capitalists from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, have been in the city for several days, looking up desirable property to purchase as investments, and heavy negotiations are now pending. A prominent dealer in real estate, Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, mentioned to us yesterday that his sales of property in the business part of the city alone, within ten days past, had exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, all of which was for cash. Among the recent transactions was the Stone property, on the corner of Lake and State streets, for $45,000; a lot on Madison street near Clark for $156 per foot; another on Washington street near Clark for $250 per foot, and two lots on Clark street just south of Harrison for $125 per foot. These facts exhibit in no mean degree the estimation in which Chicago, as a point for investment, is held by capitalists of other places. They also point with unerring certainty to an activity in real estate operations, during the coming Winter and Spring, which will compare favorably with the stirring times of 1855-6."

There is said to be a great scarcity of steamboat hands on the Missouri River. The steamboats are now paying fifty dollars per month for such deck hands as they can get, and they are scarce at that.

Official returns from all but three counties in Illinois give Mr. Starne, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, an aggregate of 136,123 votes, and Mr. Butler, the Republican candidate, 117,572—a majority for the former of 18,551.

The "petticoat government" has come in conflict with the National authorities in Detroit, Michigan. Recently it has become the custom of the ladies to go from that city to Windsor, Canada, do up their shopping, take a room and conceal their purchases under their clothing, and return with their smuggled goods undetected. The offence at last became so notorious that the revenue officers [illegible] the ladies' persons, and in case of [illegible] made to pay a heavy duty. Yesterday [illegible] dry goods, going into Detroit, will report through the Custom-house hereafter, *nolens volens*.

We have already mentioned the fact, the destruction by fire, of a baggage car on the Great Western Railway, Canada, involving the loss of property valued at $100,000. The American Express Company lost $20,000 of this amount in money and valuables intrusted to their care for transportation. The Detroit *Free Press* says that the promptness and generosity of the officers of the road, in compensating the passengers for their losses, is deserving the highest commendation. Mr. James Peacock, District Superintendent, as soon as the news of the disaster reached him, with characteristic promptness, telegraphed to the conductor to inform the passengers that their losses should be fully made up to them as soon as they should arrive at Windsor. Accordingly, when the train arrived, each passenger made out a statement of his or her loss, and received full value in money for all articles burned, with the exception of money and articles of jewelry, which the road will not undertake to carry, and for which they are not, of course, responsible. An English gentleman, just from the old country, had among his baggage $9,000 in gold, and it was afterward found among the ruins, partially melted by the intense heat to which it had been subjected. He will probably suffer but little loss by the operation. The Company has paid out about $7,000 in making good the losses sustained by the passengers.

A large quantity of bed clothing and other hospital stores, which disappeared mysteriously in Newark, N. J., a few days since, has been discovered by the police. Five members of New-Jersey regiments have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the theft.

Francot Muehlke, a native of Saxony, has been arrested in Cincinnati, under the extradition treaty with Prussia, charged with having been concerned in forgery, and uttering promissory notes.

On Nov. 15 several boxes of muskets were seized by the United States Marshal, at the Hudson River freight-house, in the lower part of Troy. The *Whig* says: "It was conjectured at the time that the arms, although addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' were designed for the Confederacy, but nothing positive in regard to this subject was known. We now learn that a similar seizure was made at Burlington, Vt., last week. The number of muskets taken, however, was much larger than the seizure made here—being over eight thousand. They were of Belgian manufacture, rifled, with sword bayonets and percussion locks, but rudely constructed. The first lot was taken on board the boats, the second on the cars. The arms were in the 'original packages,' and bore the name of the vessel they were imported in, and the date of importation; some of these dates were as far back as December, 1861. This merchandise was shipped at New-York, and was addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' the same as the packages seized in this city."

Strong brown paper is now manufactured at the Salisbury Paper Mills, in Orange County, from "cat tails," the product of the wild flag growing in low grounds all over the North. The proprietor, Mr. Oakley, is experimenting with a view of making white paper, also, from the same material.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, Shadrack Reid, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in killing John Donnelly, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Isabella Hughes was sent to the State Prison two years for grand larceny; James Quinlan, two years, and Henry Klumpf two years and six months for the same offence.

Mrs. Edwin James has filed her complaint for a divorce from her husband, charging adultery. It is understood that Mr. James denies the charges altogether.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Breadstuffs on Saturday; Flour was very firm; Wheat and Corn were somewhat dearer. Beef and Lard were more active. Pork was less sought after. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, chiefly in Sugars and Teas, at uniform rates. Petroleum was firmer and in more request. Freights were less active, with 675 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Stock Market on Saturday left off firm at an advance on the prices of Friday. Money, after 1 o'clock, was in easy supply at 6 ₩ cent. Gold 130¾. Exchange 145 ₩ cent.

The Discharge of State Prisoners.

It will be seen by the official order of Secretary Stanton, in another column, that the Government has directed the immediate release of all political prisoners, and of all now in confinement for having discouraged enlistments. We are very glad this order has been issued. It will put an end to much clamor against the Government, some of which has not been wholly without foundation. There can be no doubt that the power of arbitrary arrest, which has been asserted by the Government as a necessary precaution during this rebellion, has been exerted, in very many instances, with harshness, and in nearly all without that careful regard to the requirements of justice which should have been inseparable from its exercise.

Nothing but necessity can ever justify the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the summary imprisonment of any person without due process of law. The people are naturally and justly jealous of every such encroachment on their fundamental rights and liberties. Nothing but the overmastering devotion of our people to the National cause which is imperiled by the rebellion, and their profound confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President, has secured their assent so long to practices utterly abhorrent to their ideas of freedom and to their instinctive and rooted jealousy of Governmental encroachments on their personal liberties. No higher testimony could possibly be afforded of the loyalty of our people and of their faith in the Government, than this voluntary acquiescence in the temporary suspension of all security for their personal and civil rights. They believed it to be necessary to the permanent rescue of those rights from destruction. They recognize the Constitution as the sole foundation of their civil liberty,—and they waive, for the time, the enjoyment of that liberty in order to prevent its utter and permanent overthrow.

But this noble and patriotic confidence should not have been abused. The Government owed it to a people which had shown so magnanimous a trust, that the exercise of this perilous power should never be placed in rash or reckless hands, and that it should never occur except in cases of the clearest and most imperative necessity. We are constrained to fear that it has not always been thus circumspect. Arrests have been made for which no necessity has been apparent, and the manner of the arrest has, in many instances, added bitterness and insult to the original wrong. And we have no doubt that among the influences which led to adverse results in the recent elections, popular discontent with the exercise of this arbitrary and exceptional power must be held conspicuous.

We are glad the Government has opened the prison doors to the great body of those [illegible] instance it will readily actual injustice. In others it will abandon precautions which have ceased to be necessary. Its general effect will be to reassure the public against the suspicion infused into their minds by designing politicians, and finding something of support in the facts of the case, that the Government was less mindful than it should have been of the limitations of its power and the civil rights of the great body of its constituents.

The Advance upon Richmond.

The rebels have announced their purpose of disputing Gen. Burnside's occupation of Fredericksburgh. He will have to cross the river in face of the rebel army,—always one of the most difficult and dangerous of military operations. That it will be attempted, there can be no doubt. Shelling the town, however, will scarcely accomplish the object, as the rebel forces do not occupy it,—and we may reasonably doubt, therefore, whether it will be done. The crossing must be effected under cover of artillery—unless it shall be found feasible to turn the enemy instead of meeting him directly in front:—so that whatever battle may take place at that point will probably be, in the main, one of cannon.

The rebels seem to have collected their principal force in front of Burnside. Jackson is said to be still in the Valley of the Shenandoah,—engaged in his favorite pastime of threatening Washington: but the defences of that city are now believed to be ample against any force which he can bring against it,—and he will soon discover the futility of his efforts to divide our army, and will again join the main body of the rebels, as he did the day after the battle at Gaines' Mill in front of Richmond. But we take it for granted the rebels will be compelled to divide their forces. Their Capital will be threatened from more than one direction,—and that not by small detachments but by large and powerful armies. Burnside's will undoubtedly be the main attack, which will be aided by a powerful demonstration from the South. This reverses the campaign of last Summer, in which McClellan was to have made the main attack up the Peninsula, while McDowell was expected to play the secondary part of a coöperating support. Jackson destroyed that well-devised plan by keeping the authorities at Washington in such constant alarm for their own safety that McDowell never could be spared. All such contingencies, we trust, are out of the question for the future.

It seems scarcely likely that Gen. Burnside should engage the rebel army, encamped on a river which he must cross, until the force which is to coöperate with him from the South shall be ready. Richmond itself is not now held by any considerable force—and if Burnside can detain Lee's army where it is, probably 50,000 men could enter the capital from the direction of Petersburgh with but little opposition—supported as they would be by our gunboats on the James River. In this view of the case the country will be quite prepared for a brief delay in the advance of Burnside's force.

One thing seems certain, and gives great satisfaction to the public mind:—our armies are to *go forward*. There is to be a concentrated and vigorous effort, not simply to take Richmond, but to destroy the army which has defended it so long. *That army*, and not the city itself, is the main object of attack. It would do the Union cause but little good to take the city if the army should escape; while the destruction of the army involves the inevitable and speedy downfall, not only of the rebel capital, but also of the rebel cause. This result can be achieved only by vigorous, well-directed and constant activity. The Government seems to have become thoroughly sensible of this necessity, and is bending all its energies to meet it.

Colonization—The Demand for Labor.—The *Journal of Commerce* notices the difficulty encountered by the people of the West India Islands on the subject of supplying labor for their plantations. It says:

"As the result of experiments for the amelioration of the condition of the black race living among them, they find that *their own interests have become much worse, from the lack of labor*; that the blacks now released by emancipation from obligations to service, either prefer to live in indolence on plants and fruits already growing without cultivation, or only labor so far as necessary in the cultivation of *their private patches of land* to keep soul and body together, that from being a large exporting country, the islands raise barely enough food for the subsistence of the native population, and that the large estates, *formerly yielding princely revenues to their proprietors, are becoming worthless.*"

There is unquestionably a good deal of truth in this statement of the case. The laborers in the West Indies, instead of being forced to labor without pay for the proprietors of the large estates, and thus yielding them "princely revenues," now labor for themselves upon their own "private patches" of land, or for those proprietors who will give them the best wages. It is very possible that, under such a state of things, the rich owners of enormous estates may find their profits diminished. But the question which every practical statesman has to ask, in discussing this point, is, whether the general interests of the *whole community*, laborers included, have suffered or profited by the change? We think the most competent and disinterested judges, upon a careful study of the whole question, decide unanimously in favor of the policy of Emancipation.

But we cite this paragraph for another purpose. The experience of the West Indies seems to us decisive as to the general policy of colonization. *Labor* is the primary want of those islands,—just as it is of our Southern States. Jamaica alone needs and would welcome a million laborers in addition to those she now has. She would be very glad to get them from our Southern States; and there are very many among us who advocate the policy of sending, not only a million, but four millions of our laboring population, to Jamaica or any other country that will take them. Why? Because we do not need them? Because we have nothing for them to do—or because they are not adapted to the labor which they can perform with most profit? Not at all. Because we are *prejudiced* against their color, and can never live with them on terms of equality!

Such blacks seem to us puerile, and in utter contempt of the laws that should, and in the long run will, govern the distribution of labor the world over. The blacks are now precisely where their labor is needed most, and where it is most valuable. They are thoroughly adapted to the climate, and skilled in the labor they have to perform. For these reasons they ought to stay there—and unless we are to have a sudden reversal of all the laws of political economy, for these reasons they *will* stay there. It is not at all likely that the intelligent white proprietors will ever be required or expected to live on terms of "equality" with them,—or on any other terms incompatible with such prejudices as have any basis in justice or nature. The only "prejudice" they may be required to surrender will be that which the habits of absolute power have engendered,—and these will gradually die out after the power itself has departed. But whatever else may happen, the colonization of our blacks, as a mass, will not.

The Missouri Election—Prospects of Freedom.

The *World* thinks that the hopes of slaveholders are not at all discouraged by the recent election in Missouri. It analyses the vote as follows:

"1. Missouri has a voting population of full 170,000; of these barely 80,000 voted at the recent election, the remaining 90,000 refusing to vote, as they were at heart Secessionists, and would not take the oath to support the Constitution, without which they could not cast their ballots.

2. Of the 80,000 that voted, a bare majority, some 46,000, voted for emancipation. This is not a very considerable increase over the number of those who favored Emancipation previous to the late election. The line was sharply drawn, and all who desired to accept the President's proposition probably cast their ballots for emancipation this last election."

A better knowledge of the sentiments of the people of Missouri on Slavery as an institution of their State, would have corrected our cotemporary's impression of the vote just cast. It is true the vote was light; but not so light as represented. The returns are not yet all in. In some counties in Southern Missouri no polls were held. When the full vote is received and allowance is made for the counties that would have voted if it had been possible to organize a poll, it will be found, we think, that over one hundred thousand voters were participant in or represented by the late election. And of these, a majority declare for Emancipation. It is found that the largest gains in favor of Emancipation are in those districts heretofore most obstinately Pro-Slavery. As for instance in the Platte country, where, in former years, Atchison and Stringfellow held sway. The counties in which no polls were held, or where the voting was extremely light, are remote border counties, in which slaves could hardly ever be counted by the dozen. No fact is more indubitably established by the recent Missouri election, than that the spirit of Slavery has been completely broken and subdued, and that the institution is doomed to speedy extinction.

The light vote in the late election is attributable to a number of causes:

1. Perhaps fifteen thousand voters of secession proclivities have left the State, and been so compromised by giving aid to the rebellion, as to make it unfit for them to vote.

2. At least fifteen thousand others, of the negative class of men, who shrink within themselves in time of revolution, remained away from the polls to avoid public notice and escape entanglement with either side.

3. Not less than twenty thousand men have been so thoroughly broken up and unsettled in their business by the repeated invasions and desolation of their counties, that they have literally no home, and have lost that interest in local elections and that leisure to study politics without which a full popular vote can never be called out. It was in counties thus overturned, and to so great an extent depopulated, that no polls were opened.

The preceding reasons, (and they are obvious, felt and admitted by all Missourians,) will account for the absence of 50,000 voters out of 170,000. We may add 20,000 to the list of that class who are truly, in the language of the *World*, "secessionists at heart," and who refrained from voting because they did not feel inclined to take the oath of allegiance. *Men of this class are the only Pro-Slavery voters now left in Missouri, and this estimate of their number—20,000—is very liberal.*

The truth is, that Slavery has for years been regarded as an *incubus* on Missouri by every intelligent citizen of that State. Its early extinction has been foreseen and hoped for. Multitudes in the late election failed to vote the Emancipation ticket from false pride. They have been, all their lives, abusing "Abolitionists," and they did not know how to yield to an emancipation movement without appearing to yield something to the Abolitionists. But take any one of them in a thousand on the abstract question of the economy of Slavery, and he will argue warmly and irrefutably in favor of free labor in Missouri, and paint the most glowing pictures of the coming power, wealth and glory of Missouri *when it shall become a Free State!* The belief in the destiny of Missouri to be a Free State has been next to universal at any time within the last ten years, with its population of all shades of politics. Men believing in it, and hoping for it, yet ashamed to vote for it, have made but slight opposition now, or none at all, and let the State go for Emancipation by default. They will not oppose the Emancipation decreed by popular vote, and the State will be Free before the politicians can satisfy themselves of the true intent and meaning of the late election.

The Auction of the Mozarters.—Judging from various indications of public sentiment, the recent sale of the Mozart Democracy by Ex-Mayor Wood, does not meet unanimous approval. It was not supposed that Tammany was to take exclusive possession of *everything*, when the arrangements for harmony in the State election were completed. But the Old Wigwam has done it. She has both Democratic and Corporation Counsel—not only with the consent, but through the active participation of Fernando himself. All sorts of ugly stories are afloat as to the motives which have prompted such action on his part—but whether true or not, they do not affect the fact.

It is beyond dispute that a very large crowd of very estimable and enterprising politicians of the Mozart stripe, have been very badly "sold,"—and they are not even allowed the melancholy privilege of pocketing the payment themselves. Two or three of them threaten to run as "stump" candidates, by way of protest against such barefaced iniquity; but virtuous resolutions of this sort, though often made, are seldom kept. They will probably all back down, and acquiesce before election day comes round. If they behave well, and don't attempt to break the unity and harmony of the party, perhaps Fernando will tell them some day how much he got for them.

The Concentration of Forces.

A correspondent dislikes the project of withdrawing the Military and Naval Expeditions intended to operate on the Southern coast, for the purpose of concentrating all our troops in the attack on Richmond and the main rebel army: *First*, says he, because these expeditions will operate as diversions against the rebels, and weaken their main army by compelling them to withdraw part of it for the defence of the points menaced; *Second*, Because as the rebellion originated in the Cotton States, and as Secessionism is strongest in that section, the war should be quickly carried there, and the great slaveholding rebels punished; *Third*, Because it is necessary to seize and hold the ports of the Southern coast, to perfect the blockade.

Now, in regard to the first of these objections, we do not believe, for example, that if Gen. Banks were to carry off twenty thousand men on the projected expedition for the conquest of Texas, the rebel army in Virginia would be depleted of one-half that number of troops to contest his movements. The conscription in Texas would only be made more universal—would be made to apply to older and to younger men than those now in the field, and ten or twenty thousand additional troops from the State would thus be raised. So in regard to the projected expeditions to Charleston and Savannah. We do not suppose it would be considered prudent to attack either of these cities with a land force of less than twenty thousand men; and who believes that an assault on them would draw forty thousand rebels from Virginia for their defence? The defensive force needed, in addition to that now there, would be drawn from the citizens and Home Guards, in the same way as it might be in Texas; and the Virginia army would not be diminished by one man for the ten we should send. Charleston, too, it must be remembered, is not a point from which we can operate in the interior, or, in fact, upon any part of the State in which it is situated. And so, to a degree, with Savannah; it would require a very large army, even if the place were captured, to advance from there to the capital of Georgia. It is undoubtedly very important that we should have these rebel cities; but the question is, whether, in the present condition of affairs in Virginia, it would pay to detach the forces necessary for their reduction. There are undoubtedly points in *North Carolina*, the capture of which would at once produce a serious diversion against the rebels, but we have not heard that any of the proposed expeditions are to be directed against these inviting points.

In regard to the idea that as Secession originated in the cotton States, we should carry the war there and chastise them, we need only say that those States will be well punished by the discomfiture of the rebel army in Virginia. In that State is *their* strength, their treasure and their blood. Besides, we do not imagine that in any event the war will end without these cotton State rebels being punished at home: There will be plenty of work to be done in the South even after the defeat of the main rebel army.

We have already in great measure anticipated the answer to the third point of our correspondent. It is all-important that the blockade should be effective; and it never will be absolutely so until Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Galveston are ours. But still, as already said, we question whether it would pay at present to weaken our main army by detaching the forces necessary for their capture and occupation. When our iron-clads are completed, and Ericsson gets those big guns in his turrets all ready for action—*then*, (and we hope it wont be long,) the question of capturing the rebel seaports will assume a very simple shape, and Charleston and all the rest of them will be taken.

We still continue of the opinion, notwithstanding our correspondent's objections, that it would be unwise, just now, to send to the far South the hundred thousand men and hundred ships that would be required to operate the coastwise, Texan, and Floridian expeditions that have been projected, and particularly so when it is considered that Burnside is on the eve of a struggle within the small space between our Capital and the rebel Capital, which will almost certainly decide the fate of one or the other of these Capitals, and may even decide the fate of this rebellion or of our beloved Union.

The Golden State.—A telegram from San Francisco, under date of Friday last, informs us of another large contribution having been forwarded to the Sanitary Commission for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers—which makes the gross amount voluntarily contributed by the people of the Pacific Coast for this humane purpose, foot up the munificent sum of half a million of dollars. These successive gifts of our generous and patriotic fellow-citizens of the Golden State have come at peculiarly opportune moments. They have

...manifested an unabated attachment of good; they have saved the peace and relieved the sorrows of tens of thousands of our brave troops who have been stricken down by the bullets of traitors, or laid low by the hand of disease; they have saved brave lives; and they have comforted the final hours of many of our heroes to whom death was inevitable. California has received the blessings of those who were ready to perish; from a hundred hospitals and ten thousand sick soldiers' cots, she is blessed; the entire army blesses her; all her sister States of the Union praise her; and Heaven itself gives her its richest blessing. Better than the appellation of the Golden State, she now merits the name of the "Good Samaritan State."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND THE WAR.—Our neighbor, the *World*, it seems to us, entirely overstates the effect and meaning of the President's Proclamation, in the following paragraph:

"In the Proclamation he pledges himself to prosecute the war in the interest of abolition, and *to refuse, after the 1st of January, any submission*, however clearly and complete, which does not recognize the nullity of that unconstitutional edict. The President has pledged himself to the Abolitionists that after the 1st of January *Southern submission to the Constitution shall not be sufficient to relieve the country from this burdensome war*; and that, Union or no Union, the sword shall not thereafter be sheathed until every slave is liberated."

We do not believe that President LINCOLN has any such thought or purpose as that here ascribed to him. We do not believe that anything would induce him to prolong the war one hour after the South should abandon its rebellion and submit to the Constitution. In the Proclamation referred to, he again declares that the war will be prosecuted, hereafter as heretofore, "for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." When that object shall have been accomplished, we have a right to infer from this language, even if we had no other guide to his sentiments, he will stop the war.

What would be the effect of the Proclamation after the war should end, is quite another question. But it is one to be decided by Congress and the Courts, and not by the President. Whether those slaves who had not been *actually* freed before the war should close, could be legally held as slaves or not after that event;—whether those who had been freed could again be reduced to slavery;—whether those who had lost their slaves could recover compensation for them or not,—all these and many other questions of a like kind, would remain open for determination. But their pendency could not affect the continuance of the war. *That* will end when the South submits.

GEN. GRANT ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.—Our correspondent with Gen. GRANT'S army in Mississippi writes that "the rush of contrabands to our lines resembles that of the Israelites escaping from the bondage and brickmaking of Egypt," and he sends a military order which Gen. GRANT has issued for their supervision and employment. The negroes are to be put into camp at Grand Junction, organized into companies, suitably cared for, and "set to work picking, ginning and baling all cotton outstanding in the fields." Gen. GRANT has taken hold of the contraband question in a practical manner. He could not send these flocks of fugitives back to their rebel masters; he could not banish them into the Free States; he could not employ them on military work; he could not maintain them in idleness. So he has adopted the only other alternative—making them work for a living. As time passes on, and circumstances change the aspect of affairs, all this supervision of blacks must, of course, pass out of the hands of our Generals and soldiers. But, as a temporary thing, and until society in the South reconstitutes itself on the new basis which is inevitable, we do not see that any other plan is feasible.

Our correspondent in a previous letter had informed us that the whole region of country in which Gen. GRANT is operating, was white with the unpicked cotton—so there will be enough work for the darkies during the greater part of the Winter. If Gen. WEITZEL, who was so greatly puzzled what to do with the four hundred wagon loads of negroes he captured on the Bayou La Fourche, had allowed them to be employed by those who desired their services in harvesting the vast fields of ungathered sugar cane, he would at once have got out of his dilemma.

But what is to become of the cotton and sugar which these fugitive Africans gather? Who is to have the disposition of it? Is it to fall into the hands of speculators in the army or out of it? It is the duty of the authorities to attend to this matter at once, and see that there is no temptation held out for peculation, plunder or wastage.

WE GIVE IT UP!—Some three months ago the Albany *Atlas & Argus* clipped from the columns of the *Herald* the following paragraph—and, misled doubtless by a similarity of type, attributed it to the TIMES:

"An *imbecile Administration* has given indisputable proof of its incapacity to conduct a great war. *Even its own friends* are constrained to confess its impotence, and *are meditating its displacement*, by extra constitutional and revolutionary methods, tending to hopeless divisions in the North and general anarchy."

We at once denied that any such paragraph had ever appeared in our columns. Next the *World* published it as ours, and we denied it again. We saw it soon after in a Western paper, and again denied it. Now we find it in the *National Intelligencer* and copied from that into the St. Louis *Republican*, as having originally appeared in the TIMES. It will probably continue to circulate as ours, so long as any political or military partisan thinks he can make anything out of it. We do not see that we can do anything about it, but bid them go ahead.

Movements of Ocean Steamers,

MONTREAL, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The *Anglo-Saxon* passed Father Point at 11:40 last night, with twenty-three cabin and eighty-seven steerage passengers. She was detained by fog twenty-four hours. She reached Quebec at 3:30 this afternoon. The *Nova Scotian*, passed Father Point, outward-bound, at 5:49 this morning.

POLICE NOTICE.

The public will, perhaps, be interested to learn that the Police Commissioners, with their usual promptness in the discharge of their duties, have issued orders to the effect that hereafter [illegible] Two or three establishments where dramas as much an object as any other kind of pleasure. Indeed the general prosperity of all places of amusement seems to be so marked this season, that nothing can well interfere with it. It follows naturally, therefore, that the various managements put forth their greatest force to receive the swelling tide. Several changes are announced for to-night. First, and of most importance, is the production of MEYERBEER'S new opera of "Dinorah," at the Academy of Music. This being the first venture of Mr. J. GRAU, in the way of positive novelty, he has—as may well be imagined—done the best to make himself remembered by the public. The costumes—which of late have been remarkably good—are entirely new; the scenery appropriate, and prepared expressly for the opera. These circumstances, added to a new work, a distribution of parts which embraces some of the best names in the company, and the *début* of Mlle. CORDIA, cannot fail to attract one of the most crowded and fashionable houses of the season.

Elsewhere the announcements are hardly less interesting. At the German Opera BEETHOVAN'S lyric drama of "Fidelio" will be repeated for the third and last time. At the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS revive three other of their famous pieces, "All Hallow Eve," the "Magic Joke," and "Barney the Baron." At Wallack's "Central Park" will be played. At Laura Keene's there will be no performance, the theatre being closed in order that the new burlesque, "Blondette," may be brought out in befitting style to-morrow evening. At Barnum's Museum BOURCICAULT'S drama of "Pauvrette" is still the attraction, and, in the way of Minstrelsy, GEORGE CHRISTY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and CAMPBELL, in Fourteenth-street, give entirely new programmes.

The Ravels concluded one of the most successful engagements that even they ever played at Niblo's on Saturday. GABRIEL RAVEL signalized the occasion by presenting, for his farewell benefit, a double programme: the first part whereof, performed in the afternoon, comprised the farce of "Box and Cox," by the dramatic company, the pantomime of "The Golden Egg" and Young America's wonderful achievements on the Three Flying Trapeze; and the second part, performed in the evening, consisted of the *protean burletta*, called "The Three-faced Frenchman," (in which GABRIEL triumphantly personates half-a-dozen speaking characters,) the comic sketch of "The Mischievous Monkey," the pantomime of "Mons. Dechalmeau" and a repetition of Young America's Trapeze feats. This, take it altogether, was about the most attractive scheme of entertainment of its kind that the New-York public has been tempted with in a very long while, and the theatre was consequently crowded to its utmost capacity. It is gratifying to learn that GABRIEL, not leaving for Europe until next Saturday, has consented to put in one more appearance on Thanksgiving Day, when part of "The Green Monster," "The Four Lovers," and "The Mischievous Monkey" will be given.

To-night, Mr. FORREST, returning laden with the laurels of his Brooklyn expedition, will delight his legion of admirers, for the first time this season, in "Macbeth." The play is one in which all the best characteristics of his vigorous style of acting are displayed to the finest advantage. He will be supported by Mme. PENISI as *Lady Macbeth*, Mr. MCCULLOUGH as *Macduff*, and Mr. SHEWELL as *Banquo*. It is said that Mr. WHEATLEY has gone to considerable expense in preparing "Macbeth" for revival. New and magnificent scenery has been painted expressly for it; handsome and appropriate costumes are provided for everybody—from the leading people to the supernumeraries who represent the powerful armies of the period—and great pains have been taken to procure a sufficient amount of vocal ability to give proper effect to LOCKE'S beautiful music. On the evenings not dedicated to Mr. FORREST—Tuesdays and Saturdays—Miss MATILDA HERON repeats her marvelously popular personation of *Camille*.

Mr. GRAU'S arrangements for the present week are as follows: On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the Academy of Music, New-York, MEYERBEER'S new opera of "Dinorah;" on Thursday, at the same establishment, but at reduced prices, in consequence of being Thanksgiving night, a popular opera ("Lucrezia Borgia.") The price of admission on this occasion will be fifty cents to all parts of the house. On Tuesday, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "Il Trovatore," for the introduction of the two successful American *prime donne*, Mmes. GUERRABELLA and MORENSI.

Those whom the gods love die early—or have bad weather as a condition of existence. Hence Mde. DE LUSSAN, who is favored of men, was resisted by the Pluvial Deities on Thursday, when she gave a concert. Consequently the attendance at Irving Hall was not what it should have been—the gods getting the best of it. This is to be regretted the more, as Mde. DE LUSSAN, who never disappoints the public, was in her best voice and sang with that nice ease and precision which make her so valuable a teacher and agreeable an artist. Mde. DE LUSSAN was assisted vocally by M. DE LA PERRIERE, and at the piano (as soloist) by Mde. CARRERE. The last-named lady made her first appearance in this City, although she has previously played at Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S concerts in Havana. Mde. CARRERE was received with that rapture of applause, which, in New-York, is ever extended to a *débutante*, and which that lady's youth, grace and good looks would compel in a colder latitude. Mde. CARRERE was much applauded and encored, and received a number of floral favors from her admirers. As an artist, she has yet much to learn—one of the most important items being how to avoid stage fright. In the first part, her performances indicated familiarity with the instrument, but lack of power to turn her knowledge to good account. Her second piece was played better than her first, and a third effort would undoubtedly have redounded more to her advantage. Mde. CARRERE will, we are sure, improve on acquaintance, and, as the lady intends teaching in the City, we shall, we hope, have many opportunities of hearing her.

It so seldom happens in art that the right man is found for the right place, that we announce with peculiar satisfaction that in one instance it seems likely to be an accomplished fact. We refer to the circumstance that Mr. HARRISON, the energetic and enterprising proprietor of Irving Hall, has completed his arrangements for the production of English opera at the Winter Garden early in the coming Spring. The time is well chosen: there is a dearth of this kind of entertainment, and the past five years, if they have been sterile with Italian composers, have been fruitful in England. BALFE, WALLACE, MACFARREN, and BENEDICT have in that brief period created a new repertoire, and one which, from its choice of subjects, must be interesting to an American audience. For the rest, Mr. HARRISON'S known liberality is a sufficient guarantee. His plans contemplate a season of unusual interest to the musical community, and a provision for the vernacular opera, such as has never before been attempted in this country.

Our readers who have art proclivities must not forget that one of the best collections of pictures ever brought together in this country is now on exhibition at the Artist's Fund Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

We hear from Boston that Mr. BOOTH'S prospects there are of the brightest kind. There is quite a rush for reserved seats to see the eminent tragedian.

Recent advices from Havana speak highly of the success of Mr. MARETZEK'S artists at the Tacon theatre. It is probable that a portion of Mr. MARETZEK'S company will appear at the New-York Academy during the coming Spring.

An interesting and important concert takes place at Irving Hall to-morrow evening, under the auspices of Mr. HARRISON. It is the first entertainment at which the remarkable child pianist, THERESA CARREÑO, will make her appearance, and the first also in which, for some time, the incomparable contralto, Madame D'ANGRI, has sung. The programme indicates the scope of Miss CARREÑO'S genius; she plays first, the piano part of the Rondo Brilliant, by HUMMEL, for two violins, viola, violincello, double bass and piano-forte; second, the Fantasia on "Moise," by THALBERG; third, a Nocturne, by DOHLER; and fourth, a Polonaise, by GOTTSCHALK. Mme. D'ANGRI sings the cavatina from "Semiramide," and the aria "No, no, no," from the "Huguenots." Mr. WM. CARRS, the new and exclusively successful tenor, sings a romanza from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and Mr. THEODOR THOMAS plays a couple of VIEUXTEMPS'S brilliant violin fantasias.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well known composer and singer, will give his annual concert at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening next, assisted by the following unusual array of artists: Mrs. Mozart, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Miss Emma Turner, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Theodore Thomas and Mr. George W. Morgan.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose talent as a humorous lecturer gives him a position which no other can approach, will commence a series of his highly entertaining evenings to-morrow, at Dodworth's, the subject being "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party." The title is admirable, and gives promise of an uproarious evening.

Mr. W. V. WALLACE, who, it will be remembered, is a citizen of the United States, has recently produced a new opera called "Love's Triumph," at at Covent Garden, London. It seems to have made an unmistakable success with the public, but the critics are divided about its merits. Mr. WALLACE has confined himself heretofore to music of a romantic character—as in "Maritana," and "Lurline;" or of a dramatic character—as in "Matilda," and the "Amber Witch." With the restlessness of genius he has now essayed the comic vein. The most reliable critics pronounced the effort a complete success; the smaller ones say that he is not so jolly as he ought to be under the circumstances. Both agree on two things, first that the opera is filled with charming melodies, and second, that the instrumentation displays the knowledge of a master. Messrs. HALL & SONS, the publishers of Broadway, possess the copyright of the work, and have issued it in complete form and in single pieces.

Brooklyn Amusements.

MR. WHEATLEY'S management at the Brooklyn Academy terminated on Saturday night. During the two weeks of his Brooklyn career he has been embarrassed by high rental, favored with an almost perpetual rain, and doubtless perplexed by the peculiar desires of the public. Nevertheless he has ran the race manfully, done well his part and come out ahead. The attractions offered were Mr. FORREST in a round of characters and Miss HERON in *Camille* and *Nancy Sykes*.

Singularly enough the "Traviata" nights secured crowded houses, while Mr. FORREST'S best efforts met with, at times, the slimmest of attendance, though on the average, with a more than medium success.

Mr. WHEATLEY deserves the thanks of the community for his enterprise and perseverance; the effects, so far as he could make them with the limited accommodations provided at the Academy, were of the first class; the company, including Mr. McCullough, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Burnet, Madame Ponisi, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Henry and others, was very good, and as a whole, the season must be regarded as a success.

A Note from Mr. Mason Jones.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The New-York *Herald*, of the 21st inst., has a leading article, containing certain misstatements concerning me. As I wish to set myself right with the American public, I hope you will do me the justice to publish the following reply, being the substance of a few remarks made by me in Irving Hall, before the commencement of my address on MILTON, on Friday evening last.

In that article I am charged, first, with being an Abolitionist in disguise; secondly, with having been brought over to this country by the Abolition party; thirdly, that I *only* was to blame for the disturbance on Wednesday evening. And the article also says the greater and more respectable portion of the audience left the hall when the interruption occurred. As I presume the reporter of the *Herald* was not present, I beg to say that the editor of that journal has been grossly misinformed on all these points, and I now give these assertions the most emphatic and unqualified denial. *I am not* an Abolitionist in disguise. I was not brought over to this country by the Abolitionists. I have no connection whatever with the Abolition, or any other party in the United States. I know little or nothing of your politics, and had no intention of interfering with them. The greater and more respectable part of the audience did not leave the hall—not more than ten or twenty persons at most left, and these the ones that caused the interruption. The audience remained and heard me attentively and patiently to the end. I was not alone to blame. The passage from CURRAN on universal emancipation was hissed, which passage was advertised in the syllabus as part of the lecture; and to show that I had no intention of offending any one present, I may say that I gave the lecture on Wednesday exactly as I delivered it in England, Ireland and Scotland.

I came over to this country with a few letters of introduction in my hand, a few thousand dollars in my pocket, and, I hope, a few ideas in my head. I had a three-fold object in coming: to give my lectures in your chief towns, to observe your country and the events of the war, and, when I return to Europe, to write a volume upon the subject, and to place the whole case of the North fairly before the British public; which has never yet been done. Now one word more. In discoursing upon the great men and great events of the past, of course various problems, social, literrary, moral and political, necessarily come up for discussion. For me to avoid these problems, lest in dealing with them I should give offence, would be on my part an act of moral cowardice, despicable indeed. Furthermore, I am an Irishman, who, seeing the evil effects of centuries of misgovernment and oppression in my own country, have learned to hate tyranny all the world over. I have learned my love of liberty from HAMPDEN, MILTON and LOCKE; from CURRAN, GRATTAN and O'CONNELL; from PATRICK HENRY, JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON, and from that grand charter of human freedom, the Declaration of American Independence. To the great principles enunciated by these men I mean to be faithful. I mean to stand up for liberty wherever I am; and if I ever should be base enough, from any motives of pecuniary advantage, to humor the prejudices of any party, to forget the lessons of my youth, or shrink from the advocacy of universal liberty, then I hope and pray that my right arm may forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MASON JONES.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, New-York, Nov. 22, 1862.

Seventeenth Aldermanic District—Twelfth Ward.

Nov. 22, 1862.

Having been prevaild upon, against my own wishes, to accept the nomination for "Alderman" in the above district, by a large and respectable body of my fellow-citizens; and reports having been industriously circulated that I would withdraw from the canvass in favor of some other candidate. To those who know me, a denial of this soft impeachment is unnecessary, and those who do not personally know me, I invite to trust me in the matter; and as I really expect to be elected, will be happy to receive their suffrages until the 2d of December next, at sunset. W. DUNNING.

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And also [illegible] Jewelry, Watches, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c., for sale at the lowest prices. Particular attention is called to our Jewelry and all kinds of wedding goods. Manufacturers and the trade supplied by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 311 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

MARRIED.

AVANT—FINLAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 20, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Mr. JOSEPH AVANT to Miss FANNY FINLAY.

JOHNSON—GARNER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. D. Johnson, Mr. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, of Stratford, Conn., to Miss CAROLINE M. GARNER, daughter of Thomas Garner, Esq., of this City.

JACKSON—GILL.—In Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Mr. Punnett, of Staten Island, Mr. JOHN JAMES JACKSON, of England, to ESTHER, daughter of George M. Gill, Esq.

LUIKE—BRUENINGHAUSEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. Evarts, W. G. LUIKE to SOPHIA, second daughter of Dr. Charles Bruenninghausen. No cards.

MACDONOUGH—MARSTON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at the residence of Gabriel Van Cott, Esq., by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, Mr. HARRY R. MACDONOUGH to Miss LOTTIE A. MARSTON, both of this City.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

NORTON—ADAMS.—In Elisabethport, N. J., by Rev. J. F. Hurst, HENRY L. NORTON to Miss JULIA, youngest daughter of Wm. Adams, Esq., both of Elisabethport, N. J. No cards.

☞ Litchfield and New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

VAN CLEEF—LILLIEBRIDGE.—On Friday, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. Bailey, AUGUSTUS VAN CLEEF, A. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss F. A. LILLIEBRIDGE, of Blakeley, Penn. No cards.

WORTHINGTON—COOPER.—In Christ Church, Cooperstown, on Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. S. H. Synnott, JOHN WORTHINGTON and JENNIE STORER, daughter of Richard Cooper.

DIED.

DE MOTT.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, SAMUEL H. DE MOTT, aged 64 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Harper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 226 East 34th-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FULLER.—On Friday, Nov. 21, at her residence on Staten Island, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after a short illness, ESTHER, wife of Andrew M. Fuller.

FREED.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 22, JOSEPH FREED, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Blackman, No. 114 East 34th-st., Yorkville, between 3d and 4th avs., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FROST.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, of croup, JACOB L., son of Jacob and Sarah Frost, in the 8th year of his age.

FROST.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at his residence, Long Island, JACOB FROST, in his 56th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Westbury Meeting-house, L. I., at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 25th inst. Carriages will be at the railroad Station at Westbury.

MERRILL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 22, JAMES BENDIX, infant son of William H. and Cornelia E. Merrill.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his grandfather, John B. Willis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 313 Henry-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, GEORGE C MORGAN, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Funeral service at Trinity Church, on Tuesday next, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at her late residence, HELEN, daughter of Helen and the late Asa Miller, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family, the officers and teachers of the 18th Ward Schools, and the pupils of Grammar School No. 50, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MORRELL.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 23, JULIA, youngest child of Robert and Sarah L. Morrell, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHAFTS.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, SARAH ELISABETH SHAFTS, wife of Robert H. Shafts, aged 19 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company B, Eighth Regiment N. Y. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Forsyth-st M. E. Church, without further notice.

Weep not for me, my husband dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here:
Where I am now you soon must be;
Prepare for death, and follow me.

SARLES.—At his father's residence, Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday afternoon, of consumption, EDWARD E. SARLES.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st. depôt at 10 o'clock for Newcastle, where carriages will be in attendance.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 23, EDWARD RHEMP, only child of Edward O. and Adelaide M. Washburn, aged 1 year, 2 months and 22 days.

The remains will be taken to West Hills, L. I., for interment.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 555.—Nov. 22, 1862.
4, 69, 15, 73, 35, 30, 8, 74, 59, 33, 58, 21, 20.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 556—Nov. 22, 1862.
42, 4, 12, 40, 20, 44, 50, 58, 55, 17, 27, 71,

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA.

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

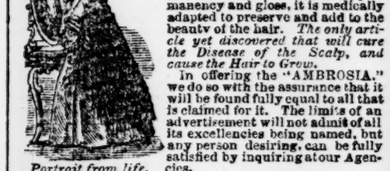
In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE



ALE.
Brewed from the choicest barley-malt and hops. Brewery, Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and Bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

BOURBON WHISKY, FOR WEAK lung, and all bronchial affections; an old and pure article, for sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—GUINNESS' world-renowned Bottled Porter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CAUTIONARY HINT.

Look out for the Pirate Translation (PUBLISHED IN GREEN PAPER COVERS) of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables".

POOLEY & CO'S Edition is the only AUTHORIZED English Translation published in this country.

10,000 COPIES READY THIS DAY.
LES MISERABLES.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM VICTOR HUGO TO MR. WHEALEY.

From the moment when M. Esquiros is your friend, as he is mine, you cannot fail to produce an excellent work, having for guide and counselor that great and noble mind. (Signed) VICTOR HUGO.

THE AUTHORIZED EDITION,
Complete in One Volume, with Portraits and Biographical Sketch, is published for ONE DOLLAR, in Paper; or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF, in Muslin. NOW READY, and all orders filled from this day without delay.
W. I. POOLEY & CO.,
No. 331 Franklin-square, New-York,
(Harper's Building.)

For sale by all booksellers.
Hurst & Blacket, London, Publishers; Pagnerre, Libraire Editeur, Paris, Publisher.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)
A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of
WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,
of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.
SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

GET THE BEST.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
From Hon. John C. Spencer:
"Unquestionably the very best Dictionary of our language extant. Its great accuracy in the definition and derivation of words gives it an authority that no other work on the subject possesses. It is constantly cited and relied on in our courts of justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive."
Sold by all booksellers.
G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS.—"Sweet Love, Forget Me Not;" "Lizzie Lee;" "Mother's Love is True;" "Flora Lyle;" and "Irene, the Little Giver;" sung nightly at Christy's, Wood's and Bryant's Minstrels. "Evening Blessing Vespers" Song and Quartette, for church and parlor, by M. Keller, the popular song writer. "Shall We Know Each Other There?" by Rev. R. Lowry, and "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone?" are selling rapidly. Price, 25 cents each; five for $1. Mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway

MILITARY.

$158 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves, now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade. Fire Department bounty $55 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $55 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves. ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
JNO. S. GILES, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	25
One month's advance	13
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra bounty Fire Department	55
Total	$158

Recruiting stations at Brigade headquarters rear of City Hall Park. Recruiting officers—Capt. WM. M. FISK, Co. E; Adjutant JNO. P. LAURENS and Lieut. R. D. EVANS, Co. K; at the Chief Engineer's office, No. 21 Elizabeth-st., Capt. JNO. DOWNEY; and at the various fire apparatus houses.
FIREMEN AROUSE AND RESPOND TO THE CALL.

AN ENGINEER CORPS OF ONE OF OUR City militia regiments has a few vacancies which are open for applicants who are good, practical men. Those only will be received who will do good duty, who will study, and who are 5 feet 8 inches in height. The regiment is one of the best in the City, and the officers have the experience of actual service in the field. Address ENGINEER CORPS, Box No. 215 *Herald* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway,
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBERT T. HAWS.
ELECTION—TUESDAY, Nov. 4

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.
TAMMANY AND MOZART UNION CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN,
LEWIS E. RYERS.
A faithful public servant, an active and faithful citizen, a gentleman of irreproachable character, possessing experience, ability and integrity.
SAMUEL T. MUNSON, Chairman, Tammany.
ORLANDO F. SMITH, Secretary, Mozart.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
SIXT

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have added largely to their
stock of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
MARSEILLES,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
and SHIRTINGS.
All of which will be sold at
The Lowest Market Price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.
A Choice Assortment, suitable for
MEN AND BOY'S WEAR.
ALSO,
CLOAKINGS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
Now on Exhibition. For sale
AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HAUTE NOVEAUTES.
HOMES & LE BATARD will open on MONDAY, the 24th inst., several cases of FRENCH CLOAKS and SACQUES, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth, from the first Maisons of Paris.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine this Stock, previous to making their selections.
HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway,
(three doors up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.)

OPENING OF NEW CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 24TH,
BEAVER, VELVET, AND PLUSH
CLOAKS, OF NEW STYLES,
At attractive prices.
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.
R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN MONDAY, Nov. 24,
$30,000 WORTH OF MEDIUM FINE,
AND EXTRA FINE
French Needle Work COLLARS,
French Needle Work SETS,
French Needle Work HANDKERCHIEFS,
French Needle Work BANDS,
French Needle Work ROBES,
French Needle Work WAISTS,
FLOUNCES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.
An extraordinary purchase of FINE GOODS,
VERY MUCH BELOW COST.
Post the articles for Holiday Presents, and they will be sold 50 per cent. below ordinary prices.
Closing out our RIBBONS and PARIS FLOWERS.
Every variety of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
Full assorted stock of WHITE GOODS and Fine FLANNELS.
Splendid assortment of Balmorals at very low prices.
CORSETS and made-up Under Wear.
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Merino Under Wear.
Every variety of Woollen Hoods, Sontags, Gaiters, Bounve Jackets, Garibaldi Sacques, &c.
Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, 87 cents.
Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, stitched, $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 24,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last Week, viz.:
100 PIECES CHINA SILKS, high colors,
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, with
A large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new shades of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris Brocha, with open centres, in all colors.
Also, closing out an invoice of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
50,000 YARDS
OF
BRITISH AND SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES
OF
THE WEEK,
AT PRICES VARYING FROM
12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD,
And cheaper and much better than
PRINTS OR DELAINES.
We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.
Also,
A splendid stock of all the new styles and colors in FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS,
EPINGLINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c.,
20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Also,
A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to mourning stores.
N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction. W. K. PEYTTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 66, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Nov. 24,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,)
from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES,
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HALF-HOSE.
SHAKER-KNIT AND LAMBS' WOOL HALF-HOSE.
SCARF, TIES, STOCKS, &c.
CALF, CLOTH, DOG-SKIN AND SILK GLOVES.
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY-MADE,
At the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have just received
PLAIN BLACK SILKS, of superior makes.
BLACK POU DE SOIES and Mourning Silks.
RICH BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
Also,
BLACK ALPACAS in various qualities, and other Mourning Dress Goods.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT,
NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES, RICH LACES, CHANTILLY SHAWLS, VEILS, AND BARBES,
Also
POINT AGUILLE COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SLEEVES., OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
CONTINUATION SALE
OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK,
REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE,
TO KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS ON MONDAY.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
Cheap lot of Ladies', all linen, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
Fine lot of Ladies' grass linen, 18c.
Fine lot of Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1.
Cheap lot of Linen Hemstitch, 20c., 25c.
Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed, 20c.
Gents' All Linen, printed borders, 26c.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. to $2 50.
1,000 Ladies' fine French Handkerchiefs, 12c.
EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.
Closing out lot of Needle-work flouncings, 3c. to 6c.
A cheap line of Jaconet Collars, 6c. to 50c.
A cheap line of Swiss Collars, 6c. to 50c.
1,000 VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, $1.
2,000 fine real Lace Collars, 25c. to $3.
Fine Ruffled Linen Collars and Cuffs, 6c.
1,000 fine Jaconet sets, new styles, 75c. to 88c.
1,200 extra Jaconet sets, new styles, $1 to $2 50.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LACE VEILS, 25c to $3.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Brocade Bonnet Ribbons, 8c., 9c., 10c.
Rich Plaids, stripes and cord edge, 12c., 15c.
Rich Black, with Velvet edges, 25c.
50c. Ribbons closing out, 25c., 28c.
75c. Ribbons closing out, 33c., 37c.
2,000 pieces Silk Velvets, 31c. piece.
1,800 Rich Silk Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6c., 12c.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
BONNET DEPARTMENT.
15,000 Felt Bloomers, 25c., 37c., 50c.
1,000 Felt Bloomers, 63c., 75c., 88c.
1,200 Ladies' fine drab Felt Bonnets, 75c.
1,050 Ladies' fine Black Felt Bonnets, 75c.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Lot of Bonnet Velvets, 31c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
Lot of Lining Silk, 18c.
Lot of fine silk Lace, for dressing dolls, 12c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS AT ANY PRICE.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
1,200 (stitched backs) FINE KID GLOVES, 75c.
Ladies' heavy lined Gloves, 10c., 12c.
Ladies' fine Merino lined Gloves, 18c.
Lot of lined Silk Gloves, (soiled,) 8c.
Lot of black Silk Gloves, (soiled,) 12c.
Lot of stitched back silk lined, (soiled,) 18c.
Lot of fine cuffed Gloves, 10c., 12c.
Lot of Buckskin Mitts, 25c.
Fine Cloth Mitts, closing at 10c.
WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.
HOODS IN EVERY STYLE, FROM 25c. up.
WOOLEN MITTS, LEGGINGS, SLEEVES, CHEAP.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Wool Hose, 8c., 10c.
Lot of Misses' Cotton Hose, 6c.
Gents' Merino Half Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c.,
Lot of White Lamb's Wool Hose, 12c. to 20c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 25c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
25,000 DOZ. SPOOL COTTONS, HALF PRICE.
1,500 dozens Spool Cottons, selling at 6c. a dozen.
2,000 dozens Spool Cottons, closing at 1c. spool.
A job lot of Clark's Cottons, at 3c. spool.
5,000 dozens White, Black and Colors, 2c.
15,000 dozens excellent 200 yards Spool Cottons, 4c.
Best Gold-eyed Needles, 4c. paper.
Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c. paper.
15,000 pieces fine Twilled Tapes, in rolls, at half their value, 2c. and 3c. piece.
Worsted Skirt Braids, black and colored, 3c. piece.
French Working Cotton, white and colored, 2c.
Lot of Worsted Trimming Braids, 3c.
JOB LOT DEPARTMENT.
5,000 Gents' Neck-ties, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,500 yards Silk Illusions, 6c.
2,500 yards fancy materials for Dolls' Dresses, 12c.
Fancy articles, Brushes, Combs, Buttons.
Silks, Perfumery, Pomades, Portemonnaies.
BAGS, RETICULES, &c., &c.
FANCY BOXES, TOYS, GAMES,
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR THE HOLIDAY &.
DEALERS SUPPLIED.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGHTHS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY,
Over ten thousand yards of colored Silk Velvets, from 12 shillings per yard, and upwards.
Full line of colored Silk Plushes, cheap.
Examine the stock of Bonnet Ribbons, commencing at 6 cents per yard.
Three-shilling Ribbons are 18 cents.
Four-shilling Ribbons, are 25 cents.
Six-shilling Ribbons, are 37½ cents.
Over one hundred styles of the richest Paris Velvet Ribbons, at less than half cost of importation.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP SRORE.
Innumerable novelties in Feathers, Ostrich Tipps, Velvet and French Flowers.
Largest stock in the City to select from.
Bonnet rooms crowded with
Beaver Bloomers and Bonnets.
Drab and Black Felt Bonnets,
Felt Bloomers, 12c., 25c., 44c., 56c., 63c. and 75c. each.
About half the regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS
From Auction.
Embroideries and Linen Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery,
Worsted Hoods and Sontags, Pusher Lace and Barego Veils, cheap.
Also, New Millinery Laces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 24,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in
Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.
200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 38c. upward.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

MILLINERS AND STORE KEEPERS
At Grand-st. Cheap Store can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than City Jobbers sell whole pieces.
Especially examine Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Bonnets and Flowers. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN WORKS,
LACES, LACE VEILS, Tape-bordered HANDKERCHIEFS and Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS, a very large assortment, at the OLD PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 423 Broadway and No 305 Canal-st.

NOTICE.
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
a full assortment of every article desirable for family mourning at extremely low prices.
N. B.—Bombazines, Merinoes and Black Silks at old prices for the present. Call and examine.
Observe, No. 551 Broadway between Spring and Prince sts. W. JACKSON.

AT DE PERCEVALS, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 50c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th st.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF not less than $10,000, to engage in the Specie and Bank Note Exchange business, by a person now engaged in that line. Address Box No. 3,686 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., to a cash customer; it is a first-rate chance. Inquire of H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$500—FOR SALE.—A FANCY BAKERY AND Saloon; the best stand on Broadway. This is a rare chance. Address ROYCE, Station D.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

PETROLEUM, CRUDE AND REFINED, for sale by
LAWTON BROTHERS, No. 25 Cliff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family. is a thorough cook; has lived out many years in first-class houses; and will be found a competent and valuable servant. Brooklyn references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 212 West 35th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; she understands her business in all its branches—so pa, game, boning, larding, jellies, creams, ices; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 140 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, with her daughter, who is 15 years of age; she can do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by a woman who understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and all kinds of game; also, understands all kinds of pastry, and is a good baker of bread; the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the candy store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; has no relatives in the country, and would prefer a steady home. Call at No. 85 6th-av., up stairs, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, by a neat, smart, respectable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is obliging, competent and trusty; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; can give unexceptionable City reference as to capability and character. Apply for two days at No. 139 7th-av., between 18th and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Can dress all kinds of game, soups, jelleys, ices, creams, and is a first-rate cake and biscuit baker. Best City reference. Call at No. 290 6th-av., east side, in the hoop-skirt store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTed—A Protestant female to cook, wash and iron; good recommendations required; none[others need apply, at No. 31 Pike-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SETtled home in a genteel private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent maker of bread and biscuits; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A faithful and well-recommended girl desires a situation in City or country. Is a good cook, first-rate baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Salary not so much of an object as a good place. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; has over seven years' City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Newport preferred. Call or address No. 165 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 195 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable colored woman, who is a first class cook, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes for a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 114 7th-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Good City reference given. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place; will assist in washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No 37 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has two years City reference. Apply at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or laundress, in a small family; can give the very best of City reference. No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant girl, in a private family, as chambermaid, and assist in the fine washing; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 26 Bond st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes to obtain a situation as child's nurse and seamstress or chamber work and waiting; is competent to fill either situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

A NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; handy and obliging in sickness; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 303 6th-av., in the millinery store, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant English woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as fine laundress and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; will wait on table; wages $7; City or country. Call, or address a note, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a very neat, capable and trustworthy girl to do the general housework of a moderate size genteel family; is a valuable servant, and in neatness of appearance, efficiency and willingness of disposition, cannot fail to please; reference in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY a competent nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can take charge of a linen room, or act as lady's maid or invalid nurse; has the best of reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Also, three good cooks, understand their business well; will assist in washing and ironing; in City or country. Also, a number of smart girls for various situations can be found at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. Ladies will please give us a call.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 307 and 309 4th-av., (late No. 143 Grand-st.,) can be found a large number of first-class servants, Protestant and Catholic, viz.: several really professed cooks, viz.: Scotch, English, German and Irish. Also, coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—On hand, a superior selection of servants, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, first-class nurses and seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses, tidy girls for housework; good servants always wanted; also, a waiter man wanted.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House,) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER OF smart girls as cooks, washers and ironers; also, as chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses to fill good situations, in private families, in city and country, with good references. Apply immediately at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress, in a respectable private family; is capable of doing all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery; can sew neatly and quickly; can produce both City and country references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECtable German woman wishes a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does embroidering and all kinds of fine family sewing. Can be seen at No. 47 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds; fruit florist and fruit grower, and a good vegetable grower; has the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner 18th-st. and Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man without a family, English, a situation as gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place; can come with a good recommendation from his last employer. Apply for H. R., at the Times Office, between the hours of 10 and 3, Monday and Tuesday.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man—a Protestant—as porter in a dry goods or grocery establishment; writes a good hand, and is expert at calculations. Address, for two days, C. N., No. 380 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable, steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualification, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 302 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a thoroughly competent and experienced young man; can give the highest references in this City. Address H. D., No. 109 10th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CLOAK HANDS WANTED.
Apply to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.,
(5th-st. door.)

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; a woman with good recommendations may obtain a good place. Inquire at No. 102 West 13th-st.

A HOUSEWORKER, &c.—WANTED, A woman to do housework and to assist in the care of children. None need apply unless they can furnish satisfactory references. Apply on Tuesday at No. 99 Madison-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, ENGLISH or German, in a small family in the country; she must understand cooking and be a good washer and ironer. Other help in the house. Apply at No. 12 Bowery, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN AND WIFE who understand Farming in all its branches, to take charge of a Farm 200 miles from this city. Address W., Box No. 184, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INTELLIGENT COLORed girl, to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 78 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A CHIEF BUGLER FOR A CAVALRY regiment. Address BUGLER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.—Accessible by steamboat Jersey and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 13th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES ANNING, M.D., Rector, with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in progress of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward school's. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE INSTITUTE RIDING-SCHOOL, NOS. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., (one block from 5th-av.,) has been enlarged, renovated, newly furnished, and now open for the season. Private, class, monthly, or evening riding arranged for by calling. Mr. SCHUYLER, the former instructor, will be in attendance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars of the Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience and fully qualified, desires an engagement to teach English thoroughly, with music and French. Address M. C., Attorney-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had much experience in teaching, desires engagements to teach by the hour in schools or private families. Address S H., No. 90 Clinton-place.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The SANITARY COMMISSION have established an office of information in regard to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the following questions:
1st. Is (giving name and regiment) at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick City?
2d. If so, what is his proper address?
3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7th. If not, where did he go on leaving?
The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient named, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of the corresponding societies.
The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.
If found to be practicable the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.
Adams House, No. 244 F-street, Washington, D. C.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE SICK SOLDIERS.—"This day is holy unto the Lord your God; mourn not nor weep. * * * * Eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared."—NEHEMIAH, viii., 9, 10.
The ladies connected with

FINANCIAL.

U.S.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for unquestioned financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of

$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 37 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$250,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
225,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
186,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.

$875,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.

JOHN OWEN.
Treasurer State Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter.
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,

Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st.,
New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, }
No. 39 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open edat 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORLING & CO.,
No. 18 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of this Road, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,) are requested to call at my office, No. 60 Wall-st.

E. R. MEADE.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN ON BONDS AND MORTGAGE,
On good improved City property, at best rates of interest.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission, in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

FRACTIONS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Cos, bought at best rates by
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT,
No. 39 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.)

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. Co., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of
Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 8 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums of from $900 to $10,000. No brokers' commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., attorney at law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 59 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF

REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,

And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA.

To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at his Salesroom,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
2 o'clock on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

The above surpass any that have as yet been imported, being of entirely new designs and decorations. Ladies and the public are especially invited to examine them. To be positively sold without any reserve, on Foreign Account.

Among the REAL BRONZES may be noticed two superb
CHEVAUX-DE-MARLY,
STATUE OF ST. JOHN,
STATUETTES OF REUBENS,
VAN DYCK, MILTON,
SHAKESPEARE,

And many others; forming the most splendid sale ever offered in this country.

A. M. MERVIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY—being the private collection of Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, formerly of the United States Army, comprising a variety of the best English and American editions of valuable works, particularly on Philosophy, Metaphysics, Theology and Free Masonry, &c., &c. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

The great sale of Real Bronzes, Clocks, &c., will commence on MONDAY, at
2 O'CLOCK.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY—by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marrin, Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, unless previously disposed of at private sale:

W. Forty-sixth-street.—The two new and handsome first-class houses and lots Nos. 33 and 35 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The houses are each four stories, brown-stone, high stoop, first-class, 20x55 feet, in fine order. All improvements. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., a few doors from 8th-av, the elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture contained in the above residence, comprising parlor suites, brocatel and lace curtains, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil cloths, inwrain carpets, rosewood pianoforte, marble top centre tables, library bookcase, extension dining-table, dining chairs, dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., without reserve, a collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising the works of Hartnich, Powers, Jambrech, Sens, Haes, Heus, Polz, and others. They are now on exhibition.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

OF

VALUABLE MACHINERY,

Consisting of one 8-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THIS MONDAY, Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by EDWARD SCHENCK, at No. 24 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of

C. C. B. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Acrobatic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A good educated physician, with means, will find an unusual chance to make a fortune. Agent's not needed. Address Box No. 3,687 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

DEBUT OF MLLE. CORDIER.

Mr. J. GRAU announces with much satisfaction that he has completed his arrangement for the Production of MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA, in three acts, of

DINORAH;
OR,
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.

This important and interesting work will be given for the first time on
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 24.

Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre. The legend on which the opera of

DINORAH

is founded affords frequent opportunities for that vivid contrast of style and alternate change from "lively to severe" which he so much cultivates. The result is a unique work of art, so astonishingly felicitous that, while it delights the general public by the irresistible blandishments of melody, it surprises the musician by its learned combinations and novel and beautiful effects of instrumentation.

NEW SCENERY

has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.

and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. CORDIER.....as.....Dinorah
Mlle. MORENSI.....as.....The first Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli as Corentin | Sig. Susini as The Hunter
Sig. Amodio as Hoel | Miss Stockton as 2d Goatherd

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,
which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.

The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.

The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by ..... Signor MUZIO

The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On account of the importance and difficulty of the great Symphony, no interruption can possibly be permitted during its performance. Visitors are therefore respectfully requested to be in their places before it commences, or they will have to wait its conclusion to be shown to their seats.

THE FREE LIST,

With the exception of the Press, will on this occasion, be entirely suspended, nor will any person be admitted without the admission tickets. Complimentary season tickets issued to others than the Press cannot be admitted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, second night of DINORAH.

The sale of tickets for the second night of DINORAH commences THIS (Monday) MORNING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT, (Thursday,) Nov. 27,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.

Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
On this occasion will be produced Donizetti's celebrated opera,

LUCREZIA BORGIA,
Madame LORINI as LUCREZIA.
Mlle. MORENSI as MAFFIO ORSINI.
SUSINI as ALFONSO. MACCAFERRI as GENNARO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,
FIRST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
IL TROVATORE.

Début of Signoras GUERRABELLA and MORENSI, with BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.

Ticket Office in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau, near Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27—CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.

Tickets to all parts, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra, when will be presented Donizetti's grand tragic opera of

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

LORINI.....Lucrezia. | MORENSI....Maffio Orsini.
BRIGNOLI.....Gennaro. | SUSINI.....Duke Alfonso.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

IRVING HALL.—MR. J. R. THOMAS' GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1862.

A NUMBER OF EMINENT ARTISTS WILL ASSIST ON THE OCCASION.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at his residence, No. 123 Amity-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 12 M., there will be a very large sale of Real Estate, under mortgage foreclosure, at Trinity building (basement), No. 111 Broadway. The opportunity now presented to merchants and capitalists will not occur again for a long period. The property lies on the high table land close to the Fort Washington depôt, and will cut up most advantageously. See advertisement in the *Evening Post*. The premises are now vacant and open for inspection. It is perfectly well known that nothing under $125,000 cash would have purchased this property in 1860, and by sales of lots below that, it was very cheap, relatively, at that figure. Parties contemplating investments in real estate would do well to examine into the merits and numerous advantages presented by this sale. The owner of the equity will cheerfully, and, he trusts, fairly, answer all inquiries. He is now obliged to enter the market, and asks simply a fair field. The sale will be positive, without adjournment. Terms, cash in thirty days; but should the buyer desire it, all over forty thousand dollars may remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry: neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

$3,300.—FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY brick store and dwelling, within five minutes walk of Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store has show window, shelving, gas fixtures, etc.; house in complete order; terms easy; title perfect. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st, New-York.

VALUABLE HOUSE, STABLE AND LARGE lot, No. 65 3d-av., will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW, Dec. 2, 1862, at No. 111 Broadway. Lot, 25x100 feet. The house is brick, large and well built, three-story an l attic, with store. The stable is on a line ten feet rear alley. Title perfect.

HOUSES AT AUCTION.—NOS. 33 & 35 WEST 46th-st., if not sold at private sale, will be sold at auction, Nov. 25, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway; four-story brown stone, well built. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTtage, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad depôt or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

FAIRWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c., lot 50x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROperty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

LIGHT STEAM POWER—WITH A WELL-lighted, medium-sized room, is wanted permanently at a moderate rate. Address, stating locality, size of room, terms, &c., LIGHT, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE, AT the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Large planer, five lathes, three small drills, one Dix press. Apply on the premises.

SAM. LEGGETT, Sup't.

FOR SALE—A PIPE-CUTTING MACHINE OF the most approved plan, with two sets of dies cutting from ¼ to 8 inch size. Apply at the machine shop, No. 48 Greene-st.

TODD & DAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Beekman-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.

THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE
RE-ENGAGEMENT
OF
EDWIN FORREST,

who will on this occasion appear for the
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
in his grand Shakespearean impersonation of
MACBETH,

in the powerful and sublime Tragedy of the same name, which will be
PLACED UPON THE STAGE
WITH NEW DRESSES,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
A COMPLETE CHORUS,

as well as a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
MACBETH.

EDWIN FORREST.....as.....MACBETH
Macduff.....Mr. J. McCullough
Banquo.....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Lady Macbeth.....Madame Ponisi
Musical Director.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1862,
MATILDA HERON

will make her reappearance at this theatre in her thrilling character of
CAMILLE.

Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON.
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

PRICES.

Admission.....50 cents.
Secured Parquet Stalls.....75 cents.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,).....25 cents.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous families,
GABRIEL RAVEL
has been induced by the management to give a
FINAL FAREWELL MATINEE
upon THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 27,
(THANKSGIVING,)
prior to his departure from America upon Saturday, Nov. 29.

FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
The four principal scenes of the
GREEN MONSTER.
THE FOUR LOVERS.

GABRIEL.....as.....Bibi
THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.
BY YOUNG AMERICA.
GRAND DANCING DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Mons Topheff and Madame Marzetti.
TO BEGIN AT 2 P. M.

Box Book open on Tuesday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY NIGHT,
For dress rehearsal of the
NEW THREE-ACT SPECTACLE,
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 25,
and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, and THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

All Tickets for Monday night good for Tuesday night. Miss KEENE has, after months of labor and without regard to expense, been enabled to produce what she thinks will be one of the most
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECES
for the Holidays ever witnessed.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL TRICKS and EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.

By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

Evenings at DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, will commence on Tuesday, 25th Nov. inst., with
"MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY."
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8, precisely.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 4th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON,	Saturday	Nov. 29.
KANGAROO,	Saturday	Dec. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.		

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	45
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EDYE & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
ANGLO-SAXON.
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80: Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN
BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Cavalry Reconnoissances to Holly Springs—The Main Body of the Rebels Beyond the Tallahatchee—Skirmishing—Capture of a Notability—The Pseudo Speech of Lagrange—The Contraband Picking Cotton, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAGRANGE, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The only changes of importance that have occurred, or rather movements, have been a couple of cavalry reconnoissances made to Holly Springs, some 20 miles below here. They both have resulted in showing that the main body of the rebels has fallen back from Holly Springs to a point beyond the Tallahatchee River, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

The last expedition was composed mainly of the Second Iowa and Third Michigan Cavalry, under command of Col. LEE—an officer, by the way, who, in spite of his youth, is winning golden opinions from all, in consequence of the judgment, daring and untiring resolution he has shown since entering the service. Our men proceeded in the direction of Holly Springs, Thursday, and that same night encamped about four miles from town, on the banks of the Coldwater. The next morning, at daylight, they drove in the rebel pickets, and at a tearing gallop followed them so close into town that the rebels received the first intimation of the approach of our cavalry from the ring of pistol-shot and the clatter of "charging squadrons," that rudely broke their morning slumbers. The surprise was complete, so much so that every rebel who could, instantly took the shortest cut to the country, in order that he might have time to reflect upon his strange position, and collect the fragments of a unanimity so rudely shattered.

A half-dozen rebels were sabered or pistoled beyond the aid of physician, a score of others placed temporarily *hors de combat* from the same causes, and some fifty others taken captive. Leaving these in charge of a small guard, the remainder of the National force pushed southward with a view of "feeling" the new position taken by the enemy. Some seven miles below they met a heavy Confederate force, consisting of cavalry and infantry, who were undoubtedly pushing forward to punish the Hessians for their daring invasion of Southern soil. Our men fell back slowly, holding the enemy in check at times, and again retreating according to the pressure of the rebels. Yesterday afternoon they were still falling back, having at the latest intelligence reached a point this side of the Coldwater. Measures have been taken to reinforce our small party, and ere this the belligerents have probably reversed their positions.

During all this skirmishing our loss was only two men slightly wounded and one horse killed. Among the prisoners taken was Capt. TOM HARRIS, Adjutant-General on VAN DORN'S Staff, and, in the last election, an elector on the Breckinridge ticket in Mississippi. HARRIS is just in the prime of life and a splendid fellow, both physically and socially. He took his capture in the best of spirits, was chatty and agreeable on his way to this place, walked into the office of the Provost-Marshal, and greeted Col. SMITH as cordially as if that functionary were his best friend, and, in five minutes after, was paroled and walking up street arm in arm with a National officer, as happy, unconcerned and good-natured as if his condition had been designed expressly to meet his most anxious wishes. He was very communicative, and freely expressed the opinion that the present is the darkest hour in the existence of the Confederacy.

His arrival in town had about the same effect on femininity in Lagrange, that sunshine and a warm shower has upon flowering plants in April. The dear little traitors since our arrival have persistently refused to grace the streets with their charming presence, or in fact to do anything more than to turn up their pretty noses at us from behind their closed shutters. HARRIS, in his big boots, black velvet coat and gold-laced cap, showed his stalwart form along the streets, when presto! change—the window-blinds opened like buds in Spring-time, and the windows blossomed, the sidewalks flowered, and in half an hour the village, from being as bare of women as a Trappist monastery, became so crowded with blushing, admiring ladies, that the streets in their gorgeous beauty resembled a first class parterre in full bloom. For an hour or so they followed him around town like brilliant dolphins shimmering and sparkling in the wake of some massive frigate—they drank delicious breaths of the air through which he passed, and only left the sidewalk, when HARRIS, seduced by the promise of taking the "Oath" from a tumbler, left the street and passed into the quarters of his companion. Thenceforth we saw no more of the beauty of Lagrange, than was shown by the scornful flash of a dark eye from some nearly closed window-blinds; for to-day the agreeable HARRIS has been sent southwards under a flag of truce, and susceptible maidens have naught upon which they can vent their "gushing" admiration.

It may seem as if the sentiment were prompted by disappointed vanity, but still it is apposite to my feelings at least, when I remark that the women of Lagrange have singular tastes—the mere fact that a fellow has breadth of shoulders is, in opposition to everything universally recognized as correct and moral, sufficient to win their most devoted attachment. If I ever aspire hereafter to woman's love and admiration, I shall certainly turn pirate, wear a velvet coat, shoot a Yankee from behind a rail-fence, or, in short, do anything to prove myself less a saint than a sinner.

The rush of contrabands to the lines of the Federals resembles much that of the Israelites escaping from the bondage and brickmaking of Egypt. So many have accumulated on our hands that the authorities have found it necessary to do something for them besides merely feeding them. There being thousands of acres of cotton unpicked in this vicinity, and cotton being worth, on an average, sixty cents a pound, it occurred to somebody that negroes picking cotton were more economical than negroes consuming corn-bread and bacon at an expense respectively of thirty cents per diem. The following order has accordingly been issued:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
LAGRANGE, TENN., NOV. 14, 1862.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4.—1. Chaplain J. EATON, Jr., of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, is hereby appointed to take charge of all fugitive slaves that are now, or may from time to time come within the military lines of the advancing army in this vicinity, not employed and registered in accordance with General Orders No. 72, from headquarters District of West Tennessee, and will open a camp for them at Grand Junction, where they will be suitably cared for and organized into companies and set to work, picking, ginning and baling all cotton now outstanding in fields.

2. Commanding officers of troops will send all fugitives that come within the lines, together with such teams, cooking utensils and other baggage as they may bring with them, to Chaplain EATON, Jr., at Grand Junction.

3. One regiment of Infantry, from Brig.-Gen. MCARTHUR'S Division, will be temporarily detailed as guard in charge of such contrabands, and the Surgeons of said regiment will be charged with the care of the sick.

Commissaries of subsistence will issue on the requisitions of Chaplain EATON, Jr., omitting the coffee rations, and substituting RYE.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assist. Adj't Gen.

Considering the fact that our soldiers, in crossing from Corinth to Lagrange, burned everything inflammable, including dwelling houses and cottongins, it will be conceded that Chaplain EATON has a task of no light character; and especially is this the case, when it is considered that he will not only have charge of their material interests, as connected with ungathered cotton, but also of their intellectual welfare, as interwoven with their spiritual interests. He has not only to produce a certain amount of picked cotton *per diem*, but also, in view of his position, to know that while gathering the fleecy treasures, for which Manchester grows gaunt and hollow-eyed, that his *protégés* grow in grace and intellectual beauty. He has not only to know that fingers are busy collecting the regal productions of the Sunny South, but also that the dusky bondmen and bondwomen of his charge, are collecting to themselves mental treasures, pure and white, as those material beauties which now, like a snow-drift, overspread the wide fields of the genial South. I know of no man or Christian better adapted to the position—a position which at once requires a practical knowledge of everyday life, and a profound devotion to the interests of a fallen people. He is one of the few chaplains of our army who has acted the part of the Good Samaritan in binding up the wounds of poor time travelers, and at the same time has resisted the lusts of the flesh and the devil, and has refused, in consequence, to grow rich by mule speculations, or in efforts whose only end has been the material bettering of the operator.

I do not think that a battle is imminent between Gens. GRANT and PRICE. Probably not less than two or three weeks must elapse before the necessary preparations are completed—when the battle does come, look out for the bloodiest one that has thus far ensanguined the page of the rebellion.

GALWAY.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 18th is greatly exercised about the future of Mississippi, and appeals to the people of Mississippi to rally *en masse* around Gen. PEMBERTON, and says in this way our army would be increased to 100,000, thereby virtually acknowledging that at the present time it is much less than that number.

Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas, has resigned. Judge FLETCH is acting until the Governor elect, Col. FLANAGAN, is installed.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Schooner Louisiana on a Voyage from Baltimore to Demarara.

This vessel sailed from Baltimore Oct. 27, for Demarara. After being out from Cape Henry four days, Nov. 1, experienced a heavy gale from northeast, during which sprung aleak; was obliged to scud, and while so doing threw overboard a portion of the deck load; after which, hove the vessel to, when the gale increasing to a hurricane, threw the remainder of the deck load over to save the vessel from sinking. On the following day the wind changed to southwest, and blew a gale; had to scud before it to get the hatches off to get at the cargo in the hold, threw over a portion of it from each end of the vessel; the sales had been blown away and split to pieces during the time, and the oakum was working out of the seams; the pumps continually going. Nov. 4.—Still blowing heavy gales with squalls; found the bowsprit had started out of its bed; had to run before the wind, let it change to where it might. On the 9th found the planks had started from the timbers on each side, some twenty feet in length, the water running through into the hold. On the 10th was fallen in with by schooner *Kasbec*, Capt. ACKLEY, for New-York, for Arrayo, P. R., when having 3 feet 6 inches water in the hold, the men worn out laboring at the pumps, concluded to abandon her, which was done in lat. 21° 30', long. 69° 50'. The *Louisiana* was eight years old, of 150 tons burden, built in Dorchester, Md., and was owned by Capt. WM. MITCHELL, of Baltimore.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, take this occasion to return our sincere and grateful thanks to Capt. ACKLEY, of the schooner *Kasbec*, for his uniform kindness to us, and for taking us off the wreck of our vessel.

Capt. SMOOT,
J. T. MEARS, Mate,
ROBERT COURTNEY, Second Mate,
J. B. COLE, Supercargo,
Schooner *Louisiana*.

Loss of British Schooner Tempest, Capt. Russell, of Nassau, from Matamoras for New-York.

This vessel left Matamoras Oct. 28, with a cargo of 275 bales of cotton, 10 tons of lead, 160 hides, 10 bales of wool, consigned to O. K. KING, and had on board fourteen passengers. On the 22d, at 7 P. M., was run into by the brig *Belle*, YATES, hence for New Orleans, striking the schooner on the port side, forward the fore rigging, carrying away both masts, and cutting her down to the water. She soon filled, when Capt. YATES sent his boat and took off the Captain, crew and passengers, and returned to this port with them and to repair. The *Tempest* was eight years old, of 205 tons, and owned by JAMES GRISWOLD, of New-York.

Funeral of Capt. Donalds.

The obsequies of Capt. ALFRED ASHER DONALDS, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., took place yesterday afternoon from the Governor's Room, City Hall. Deceased was a Captain in the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, known as the Second Fire Zouave Regiment, and formerly a member of Engine Company No. 17. At 1 o'clock the members of the various fire companies began to form in line in the City Hall Park, the right resting on Broadway, corner of Murray-street. Shortly before 2 o'clock the remains were deposited in the hearse waiting to receive them, and the mournful procession moved across the Park to Chatham-street, up Chatham to the Bowery, thence to Grand, down Grand to Broadway and South Ferry, *en route* for Greenwood. The funeral *cortège* was most imposing—consisting of a large number of the friends of the deceased in carriages, soldiers of the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, the Common Council, and members of the Fire Department. While the procession was passing along the route mentioned above, the different fire-bells in the City tolled a mournful requiem.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 22.

There is a speculative inquiry for Teas and Coal Oil—Sales 20,000 gallons of the latter at 75c.; 9,000 Whale Oil, 65c. Butter 25c. Barley $1 95, and Wheat $1 60.

A preliminary meeting of wine-growers was recently held in San Francisco to consider the condition of the wine interest in the State, and urge Congress to repeal or modify the heavy tax on native wines. Officers were elected to mature the plans for future action.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Nov. 23.

The *Eagle* printing establishment was destroyed by fire last night. The building and contents were entirely consumed. PLATT & SCHAUT'S loss on the *Eagle* office is about $12,000—insured for $5,500. G. M. VAN VLEEK, owner of the building and store underneath, loss $15,000—partially insured. Mrs. A. L. UNDERWOOD, millinery store, loss $5,000—insured for $2,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCDOWELL.—We have to inform the distant public that it is the unanimous belief among military men who are here, or have been here, since POPE'S retreat upon the National Capital, that whenever the case of Gen. MCDOWELL comes up before a Court of Inquiry, it will be found that *no other officer in the service has more invariably discharged his whole duty, or discharged it in any respect better.* We state this fact that the public may be prepared to account for what all will soon become aware of, viz: That he is not only without an accuser, but that there exists no tittle of evidence of any description, reflecting either upon his conduct or his capacity as a Union General. It will surely be found that the hue and cry by which he has been victimized up to this time has been as sweepingly unjust as unfounded.—*Wash. Star.*

LAUNCH.—The steamer *Fah-Kee*, (*i. e.*, American Flag,) will be launched from WILLIAMS' Shipyard, Green Point, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

An Experience of Six Weeks Among the Soldiers of Gens. Kirby Smith and Bragg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

The history of the late invasion of Kentucky was written at the time in telegraphic dispatches and the reports of Generals, but there were a hundred incidents full of interest connected with it, which will never be known unless they are related by some one who lived in the midst of them and knew of them as they occurred. Perhaps such a history may be read with interest. It was on Tuesday, the 2d of September, that KIRBY SMITH and his body guard rode into Lexington and took formal possession of the town without the firing of a gun. "Lor, Massa," said one of their negro servants to an officer, "Lor, Massa, dis de easiest took town we got yet." It had evidently been a most agreeable surprise to them that our troops had not made a stand there. Worn out with the hardships of their terrible march from Virginia, hungry and naked, they had fought at Richmond with all the desperation of men who knew that defeat was utter destruction, and now out of ammunition and out of heart, they looked forward to another struggle for the possession of Lexington. The condition they were in was never known till long after, or it might have altered affairs entirely, but with the knowledge we had then, the evacuation of the town was considered a military necessity. We had no troops but the new recruits who had just been defeated at Richmond, not from want of bravery, but of discipline and knowledge, and were no match for the ragged veterans of KIRBY SMITH. Most of them had been only a fortnight in the service, and knew so little of military terms that when ordered on the battle-field to "fire by platoons," the greater part of both officers and men did not know what was meant. Almost the only regiment there which had seen service, the Eighteenth Kentucky, had fought with a bravery and determination which called forth the praise of KIRBY SMITH himself, and had come out of the battle with but 300 men; and so, for the present, Lexington was given up quietly to the rebels. To them it was like reaching the promised land. Never, perhaps, since the days of the retreat from Moscow, was there such a terrible march as that one through Big Creek Gap to the interior of Kentucky. They never liked to talk of it, and seemed to look upon it as a time of suffering to be forgotten as soon as possible. Many of them said they would rather die than go back the way they came; and by little and little we drew from them how they had been bushwacked by the loyal mountain men from the moment they entered the State; how, for fifteen miles, at one time, the crack of the rifles had never ceased, and their comrades had dropped one by one at their sides, shot by invisible hands. Sometimes they would stop for a few moments to hang some of these poor mountain men, who were trying, "not wisely, but too well," to keep out the invaders, and then pass on again, hardly stopping day or night, for fear we might have time to prepare for them before they got here. Their only food for days and days was the green corn they pulled as they passed through the country, and eat raw as they marched along. KIRBY SMITH himself had nothing better for many days. Their clothing was ragged and dirty, their feet bare, and their heads uncovered. So wretched was their condition, that on the battle field at Richmond they wrangled over the bodies of our dead and wounded, each one angrily claiming that "those were his shoes," and "that was his hat," and in some cases entirely stripping our poor fellows, and leaving them wrapped in blankets to take care of themselves.

As soon as possible after his entrance into the town, Gen. SMITH issued a proclamation in the usual conciliatory and even pathetic style. He had come to deliver us from bondage; would we not receive him as our friend? and promising (which we regarded as much more to the point) to respect the property and persons of private citizens. Their policy evidently was to make friends, to gain over the people and the State by good treatment and plausible words, and for a day or two it had its effect. People who had expected to be imprisoned, if not killed outright, were amazed at such behavior; others who had never been very staunch or loyal, were dazzled by what seemed the entire conquest of the State, and young men of States' rights proclivities rushed in crowds to the recruiting office. It was all a delusion and a dream. The reins tightened in proportion to the distance and the numbers of the great Union army gathering at Louisville and Cincinnati, and as they felt their hold on the State relaxing, they determined to make as much as possible out of their campaign in Kentucky and were restrained at last only by fears of retaliation.

The welcome which greeted KIRBY SMITH and his army as he entered Lexington, was mistaken by him for an expression of the town itself. Never was a poor man more deceived. It was a demonstration made by Secessionists from all the neighboring counties, who had flocked in for the very purpose, no doubt, of creating such an impression. Lexington is, for the most part, a loyal town, and so KIRBY SMITH found, to his chagrin, a few days afterwards. Flushed with his success, he issued an order for the observance of JEFF. DAVIS' Thanksgiving Day, and notified the different clergymen that their churches must be opened. Perplexity sat upon reverend faces, and at last the day came. But two churches were opened, and when the hour for service arrived in one of them, a secretly delighted pastor sat gazing at empty pews, and in the other a dismayed congregation sat gazing at an empty pulpit. At last they sent for Gen. SMITH himself. He came and saw the position at once. The church was Presbyterian, but nothing daunted, he drew his prayer-book from his pocket, read the Episcopal service, and in his agitation, perhaps, read it all wrong, dismissed his little flock of goats, and went home a sadder and a wiser man. At that very time, a train of ambulances bringing our sick and wounded from Richmond was leaving town on its way to Cincinnati. It was a sight to stir every loyal heart; and so the Union people thronged round them to cheer them up with pleasant, hopeful words, to bid them God speed, and last, but not least, to fill their haversacks and canteens. We went thinking it possible we might be ordered off by the guard, but they only stood off scowling and wondering. "Good bye," said the poor fellows from the ambulances, "we're coming back as soon as ever we get well." "Yes, yes," we whispered, for there were spies all round us, "and every one of you bring a bring a regiment with you."

KIRBY SMITH saw it all, and, disappointed, mortified and astonished at his day's adventures, confessed that night that, after the welcome which had greeted him, he was not prepared for such a demonstration over Union soldiers, and such an utter lack of interest in JEFF. DAVIS' Thanksgiving Day. He found it was not Lexington that had welcomed him. "Where does Gen. SMITH preach this morning," said a lovely Union lady to the sentinel at headquarters the next Sunday. "You are mistaken, ma'am, replied the obtuse sentinel; "Gen. *Smith isn't a preacher* at all." Soon after their arrival, Confederate scrip began to make its way into the stores. A proclamation came out, ordering it to be taken, and taken at par. If a merchant refused it, his goods were seized and the price fixed by those who took them. One or two stores, owned by obnoxious Union men, were taken possession of and a guard placed at the door. And all were forced to open their stores for a certain number of hours. The most provoking thing was their own apparent contempt for the scrip. When asked exorbitant prices for any thing, (as it came to be the result, of course, that prices became fabulous,) they never seemed surprised and threw their money about "as if was brown paper," said some one. Prominent Secessionists refused to receive it, and some officers in the army take it as seldom as possible, giving in one instance as an excuse, "that they wanted green-backs as a *curiosity!*"

It will not do, however, in telling these things, to let it be supposed that KIRBY SMITH was answerable directly for all that happened. After JOHN MORGAN'S arrival, a few days afterward, many, or most of the outrages were committed by his men. Horse-stealing was their favorite amusement, and this Gen. SMITH exerted himself to put a stop to. Report said that they quarreled often and sharply about it—Gen. SMITH wishing to restrain the men, and MORGAN determined to allow them every license. We were startled one morning by the sudden and violent ringing of all the fire-bells in town. Hearing of different threats that had been made to burn the town, we supposed it must be that. It turned out to be a welcome to JOHN MORGAN and his men. A very significant sound to greet him with. They rode through the town in triumph, the same wild, ill-looking set, who had become familiar to us at the time of their first raid, 1,500 of them, without uniform, dirty and desperate-looking, an unwelcome sight to Union people, or to any lover of law and order. Besides their secession colors, they carried a number of smaller flags. The Texan Rangers had their own—a black cross and one white star upon a crimson ground; others had blue flags with an egg-shaped figure, or a crescent and cluster of stars, and about which they were so unwilling to be questioned that we concluded that they were secret signs of the "Golden Circle." It was a day of triumph for them, remembering how they had been foiled in their last attempt upon the town. "This is the town, boys," said one of their Captains, mockingly, to his men; "this is the town they would rather die than surrender." From that time, so far as all feeling of safety or protection went, we might as well have lived among the Camanches. The carelessness and recklessness, and utter disregard of right that grew worse from day to day, might land us anywhere. It was like living on a magazine of powder.

GEN. WOOL'S DEFENCE.

A Review of the Difficulties in Baltimore.

Major-Gen. WOOL has addressed the following communication to the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: It is a well-known fact that the President has been importuned, again and again, to remove me from my present command, the Middle Department, by some persons who have not always been on the side of the Union, and who, on the 10th of April, 1861, would have exterminated the Union Party. For reasons not communicated to me, these men would urge upon the President to remove me from an important command, but one very far from being desirable, from the fact that it involves parties and interests exceedingly difficult to satisfy or bring in harmony with each other. These, with my appropriate military duties, together with numerous appeals, daily made for justice, by men imprisoned for various reasons, make it a command exceedingly onerous, and one which claims my attention all day, and sometimes all night. All of which, and even more, I could readily endure, if I could give perfect satisfaction; but that is impossible with a population differing, as it does, on the great questions of the day, and divided into irreconcilable parties, who, for local causes, have lost sight of the preservation of the Union, which the loyal States have offered their very life-blood to maintain.

THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

In a population thus divided, intensely hating each other, with a civil war, that never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart, little else could be expected than cruelty and oppression, followed by incarceration, wherever power existed to enforce it. Unfortunately, the latter has been too often the case, and without apparent cause or justification; the consequence is that much wrong and injury have been done, and many hearths have been made desolate. To heal the wounds thus inflicted, and to quiet the fears and apprehensions of the people, my powers have been exerted, and when I thought mercy and charity would be of service, I have not failed to apply them.

THE POLICY OF MERCY.

As you are known to be both charitable and merciful, it may not be inappropriate to send you the following quotation from SHAKESPEARE:

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed:
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown:
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above his sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the heart of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice."

The sentiments herein contained have ever commanded my admiration, and it is due to myself to say, in a long military career of more than fifty years, I have often discovered that kindness tempered with justice, accomplished more than the sword. This will be discovered in the history of my conduct in the war of 1812 and '15; in my treatment of the Cherokee nation in removing them to the West; in my conduct during the patriotic war on the northern frontier of New-York, during '37 and '38, and during my long march in the Mexican war, of nine hundred miles, from Lavacca to Saltillo, more than six hundred of which were through the enemy's country, when not a drop of blood was shed, no woman insulted, no house plundered, no person incarcerated, and no injury whatever done to the inhabitants. This course did not fail to make friends out of enemies, and SANTA ANNA could get no more recruits in the country through which I then marched, than the "distinguished" General LEE obtained during his recent visit to "My, Maryland."

If, in the discharge of my duties in the Middle Department, I have been governed by the principles which have hitherto guided me, I can say that I have not only responded to the dictates of my own heart, but, that from the reports of all classes, I am flattered with the belief that it has generally produced the most desirable results. Looking only to the good of my country and the preservation of the Union, whilst I have been firm and decided, I have not failed to be merciful and just; and I have never punished with severity, when the former course would answer the purpose.

THE CENSURE OF GEN. WOOL.

With the above remarks I would add the following, viz.: Not long after I assumed command of the Middle Department, Baltimore being my headquarters, I was waited upon by a committee of several gentlemen, and invited to attend a Union meeting, which was soon anticipated, to which I assented. On the evening of the meeting I was called for by the committee, and conducted to the place where it assembled. I remained until I heard speeches from most of the gentlemen, who were still speaking when I retired. The next morning, on looking over the proceedings, I discovered a resolution, which had been passed after I left the meeting, denouncing the military administration of the Department. On seeing some of the gentlemen who were prominent at the meeting, and asking them what I was to understand by the resolution, so sweeping in its denunciation, the reply was, that it was not intended to apply to me, and it would be corrected. This correction, however, never made its appearance through the press. The denunciation included Major-Gens. BUTLER, CADWALLADER, DIX and myself. Not regarding the censure as of any importance, I let it pass without further notice.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALTIMORE COUNCILS.

After Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN fell back to Harrison's Landing, the greater part of the rebel army—leaving comparatively a small force to guard Richmond—took up its line of march in the direction of Washington. The capital being in danger, the President called for three hundred thousand volunteers. On this being published, the Union men of Baltimore called on the City Council for an appropriation of $300,000, to be applied to the raising of four or five regiments required for the city. The first branch of the Common Council voted for the appropriation; the second branch refused to vote for it—soon after which I was waited upon by some who called themselves Union men, and was urged to use coercive measures. I refused, remarking that it was a high-handed measure. For any military commander to coerce a legislative body, constitutionally elected, to vote as he might dictate, would be an offence that would not be tolerated in the Free States, and therefore I would not do it. This did not satisfy the gentlemen, when I replied that I thought if they would not interfere, I could arrange the matter without resorting to force or dictation. I made good the declaration, and produced the arrangement, which gave the Union Party a Common Council, which voted, I believe, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is true, I suggested it, in order to prevent the greater evil of an excitement which might endanger the safety of the city. If the money needed could not be obtained by the Common Council, I suggested that it might be obtained by subscription, when Mr. BAKER, the President of the Second Branch, offered to subscribe ten thousand dollars, which sum had been previously offered by Mr. FALLS, President of the Bay Line Steamboat Company. This mode of obtaining the money did not, however, meet the approbation of all parties, and was not attempted.

Then it was that the members of the second branch of the Council, not in favor of the appropriation—after consultation with myself—resigned, and their places were afterwards filled by Union men. Notwithstanding, the arrangement which I thought would give perfect satisfaction, did not satisfy every "Union" man, and a party was organized and proceeded to insult one or more of the retired members of the Council. This was no less an insult to the members of the Council than to myself, and might have caused a rising of the people, which I was determined to avert, and accordingly gave notice that, should another attempt of the kind be made, I would take command of the city and declare martial law. The city has been perfectly quiet ever since.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Soon after the reorganization of the Common Council a resolution was offered requesting me to tender the oath of allegiance to all secessionists or sympathizers with the South in the City of Baltimore, and if they refused, to send them South. This proposition was made when the capital was menaced by the rebel army, which had left Richmond, as it was supposed, for Washington. I informed the Council that I would not comply with this request, and for reason that I would not at that time send twenty thousand men to swell the army of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The capital at this moment was, as supposed, in imminent danger, and if the Army of the Potomac, with its brave Generals, had not arrived as it did, the capital would have been captured.

COMPLAINTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Whether these men urged the President to remove me for the part I acted in the two last cases above-mentioned, I am not informed; it is made evident, however, that they were not satisfied with my conduct. It is asserted that they complained to the President of me, for associating with JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Col. FALLS, President of the Bay Line Steamboat Company, both of whom are trusted agents of the Government, and occupy high and important positions.

These gentlemen they call Secessionists, and because, in virtue of my position, I am thrown into official intercourse with them, it is asserted that my actions are improperly influenced by them. Col. FALLS I have known for seventeen months, and have always found him an agreeable and entertaining gentleman. In the course of that time I have never heard him utter a word from which I could infer he was a Secessionist. My relations with JOHN W. GARRETT have been such as to bring him and myself confidentially together, and I can truly say I have not met with a gentleman whose views on the great questions of the day are sounder than his, and if the Government had more such men to consult and advise with, the condition of our affairs would not have suffered by their advice and counsel. If he is a Secessionist, I am not aware of the fact from anything that I have ever heard from him. Our relations have been close and intimate, growing out of business transactions, and have been of the most agreeable character. These men, Cols. FALLS and GARRETT, have been denounced by the self-styled "Union men" as Secessionists. If we might judge from the proceedings recently published in the Baltimore *American*, their love of the Union is limited to obtaining contracts, and the possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Bay Line steamboats, and their extensive patronage; and if they cannot succeed in removing Col. FALLS and JOHN W. GARRETT from the important positions they occupy, or enjoy their extensive patronage, they will again be found—judging from their past conduct—where they were on the 19th of April, endeavoring to exterminate the real and substantial Union men of the country!

There is, however, one thing in their recent resolutions which has afforded me gratification, and that is the change which the subject of incarceration has undergone in the opinion of some of these gentlemen, who have themselves tasted the sweets of imprisonment, for it was the action of men of their character, (until I firmly resisted it,) by incarcerating people, right and left, without cause or justification, that drove many into the rebel ranks, and prevented others, who were wavering in their political faith, from becoming unconditional Union men.

SAVING THE CAPITAL.

It should not be forgotten that, while I was engaged during the last few weeks of April, 1861, in sending troops—ten thousand—to Washington, which saved the Capital, beside furnishing nine States with arms and ammunition, and supplying Fortress Monroe with provisions, gun-carriages, ammunition, etc., many of these gentlemen, who now pretend to be patriots and lovers of the Union would have crushed the Union party on the 19th and subsequent days of April, 1861.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

Nor should it be forgotten that while these men were endeavoring to remove Maj.-Gen. DIX from the Department, I was engaged in securing that stronghold of the rebellion, the City of Norfolk, with all her fortifications, and causing the destruction of her terrible consort, the *Merrimac*. How my conduct on this occasion was viewed by the President may be seen in the following order, issued on the 11th of May, 1862, by the Secretary of War:

"The skillful and gallant movements of Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of strong batteries erected by the rebels on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, are regarded by the President as among the most important successes of the present war; he therefore orders that his thanks, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, be communicated by the War Department to Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the brilliant operations mentioned."

Immediately afterwards the President sent my name to the Senate for promotion, which was unanimously confirmed, without adopting the usual course of referring to a Committee.

EXPEDITIONS.

Above anything else, it should not be forgotten that, at the time when these men were, day after day, and week after week, running to the President to complain of my acts, and requesting him to remove me from the Middle Department, to say nothing of the preparations I made, and directed to be made, for the defence of Harper's Ferry, I superintended the fitting out of several expeditions, amongst others, when New Creek was threatened, when in a few hours I concentrated a force sufficient to protect the property at that place, by which a million of dollars' worth of stores were saved to the Government, collected there for Maj.-Gen. FREMONT'S army, but left without protection. Again, a few hours after I received notice from Gov. CURTIN of STUART'S raid on Chambersburg, I concentrated a force at Gettysburg, and saved that place from being sacked.

In conclusion, I would remark that I know of nothing that I have done, or omitted to do, but an unceasing devotion, exerting all the powers I possess to suppress the rebellion, that could possibly be complained of by those who would urge the President to remove me from my present command. I know that the people, except those who have complained to the President, are satisfied with my administration. I have a right to ask: Has any officer been more active, prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty required?

Or have I, by any act of mine, justly forfeited the respect and confidence of that Government which I have defended for more than half the century, and which I will continue to defend so long as a kind Providence grants me power and ability?

I am, respectfully and truly, yours,
JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

FIRE IN A COTTON FACTORY.—The cotton factory of FREEMAN & ROBINSON, at No. 18 Pell-street, took fire about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, from the friction of the cotton-machine igniting the wood. The damage was about $2,000; insured. The basement of the building was occupied by E. L. WRIGHT. Damage, $200. Insured in the Hope Insurance Company.

SOLDIERS AT CHURCH.—The Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteers are encamped, under command of Col. HOLMES, at the Centreville race-course. Yesterday a number of them, by permission of their officers, attended Divine service at the Laight-street Church, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. The men are in good spirits, but most anxious to be off.

[Advertisement.]

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—"Can I succeed as a lawyer, clergyman, or physician? Or should I go into the counting-room? And where may I enjoy the best health, and do the most good in the world?" A carefully-prepared Phrenological Chart, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will answer.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Conflict, from St. Kitts and Nevis—MR. and Mrs. WILKIN, of St. Kitts; Miss Helen Higgins, of Nevis.

In Etta, from Nassau—J. Lawrence, D. R. Sharp.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 57 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 7 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island. 10 42 | Hell Gate.... 12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 23.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Connecticut, Powell, Norfolk 36 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Prometheus, (new,) Hamilton, Norwich, Conn., 12 hours, to master.

Steamer Petrel, Yeang, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, Gooding, Havana Oct. 30, with sugar, &c., to master. Has experienced very severe weather from N. S. the entire passage; has been 10 da. N. of Hatteras. 5th inst., while furling the mainsail, Thomas Imaules fell from main-yard, breaking his right leg and bruising himself very badly. 7th inst., in a heavy gale, while lying to, shipped a sea, carrying away head-knees and splitting stem badly, also the port cat-head.

Bark Albecore, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Eaton, St. Thomas 4th inst., and East Harbor 10th, with salt to Jas Hunter & Co. 8th, in co. from East Harbor with brig Tempest, for New-London

Bark Montil, (Pruss.,) Strumstadt, Cardiff 36 da., with coal to order.

Brig Jessie, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Monckton, Grand Turk 15 da., with salt to Green & Currie. Left a brig from Philadelphia, just arr.

Brig Undine, (Dan.,) Peterson, St. Thomas Nov. 10 via Hampton Roads 21st inst., in ballast to Napier, Welsford & Rankin.

Brig Mystic, (of Mystic,) Williams, New-Orleans, via Key West 14 da., with sugar to master. 14th inst., off Florida, was boarded by U. S. steamer De Soto.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Bray, New-Orleans 17 da., with cedar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts and Nevis 11 da., with sugar and molasses to J. W. Hubbard & Co.

Brig Sikra, Elliott, St. Thomas Nov. 3, and East Harbor 9 da., with salt to F. Talbot.

Brig Nantasket, (of Boston,) Sawyer, St. Jago de Cuba 16 da., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Kasbeck, Ackley, Arroyo, P. R., 11 da., in ballast to T. M. Mayhew. 10th inst., lat. 21 30, lon. 69 50, fell in with schr. Louisania, Capt. Smoot, from Baltimore for Demerara, in a sinking condition, and took from her the captain, supercargo and all hands, and brought them to this port.

Schr. Phebe, Morrison, Havana 11 da., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Ady Ulrich, (Swed.,) Robinson, Sombrero Nov. 11, in ballast to master.

Schr. Dwina, (Br